Employes' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

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JULY ★ 1940

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EMPLOYES' MAGAZINE

THE UNION PACIFIC COAL COMPANY

VOLUME 17 | JULY, 1940 | NUMBER 7

Sixteenth Annual Reunion, The Union Pacific Coal Company's Old Timers' Association Rock Springs, June 15, 1940

"The purpose of the Association is to band together in good fellowship all senior employes, thereby renewing and thereafter maintaining the associations and friendships of earlier days, annual get-together meeting to be provided for this purpose."

Thus reads Article 3 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Old Timers' Association, adopted at its formative meeting on June 13, 1925. Other thoughts recorded of this first meeting were:

"This lusty infant has started out very auspiciously and it is to be hoped that it will 'live long and prosper.' May it help to perpetuate the good will and good feeling between employer and employe so prominently shown at the first celebration."

HOW WELL the purpose of the Association has been fulfilled was demonstrated by the large crowds of Old Timers who assembled near the Elks Building in Rock Springs on the morning of June 15, 1940, and who throughout the day and late evening enjoyed the banquet, contests and other forms of entertainment. The Association's membership at its inception was 283; it now reads 797, and all indications are that good will and good feeling still exist between employer and employe.

All fears born of last year's weather were dispelled at an early hour by the brilliance of the rising sun and the cloudless, azure sky. If there was any thought of the deplorable enmity existing among nations in other parts of the world, it was not apparent in the day's festivities; on the other hand, there seemed to be a deeper appreciation of the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions under which we live.

On every hand was heard the cheery greeting "Hello, Old Timer! Hello, Hello!" when friend met friend. And the bands! Where can be found finer or more talented organizations than the four bands composed of Company employes — Rock Springs, Reliance-Winton and Superior under the combined leadership of James Sartoris, with his able assistants, and Hanna Band under the direction of Isaiah Sherratt. Surely if "music hath charms, the savage breast to soothe," all wars might be stopped before they begin by sending our Company Bands to drive hatred from men's minds by their soothing strains.

The Kilties, too, under the leadership of Pipe Major Alex Davidson, were there in all their glory. The Kiltie Band has been increased in numbers, uniforms and equipment and also, we may say, in a certain air of prominence gained, no doubt, from taking part recently in Golden Spike Celebrations and in other important public functions. It has been said of Highland bands:

"Nae instrument, however sweet,
Can wi' the Hieland Pipes compete;
Nae instrument that man can name
Can like the Pipes refresh the frame;
But equally in jovial hours
The Bag-pipe shows its magic powers;
Its comic lilt in jigs and reels
Puts life and metal in the heels."

Be that as it may, McAuliffe's Kiltie Band certainly attracted a great deal of attention; in fact, the several selections rendered by each band separately, placed the Old Timers and their friends in a happy frame of mind for the events that followed.

The hope that further concerts would be played by the bands prior to the starting of the parade, may have deterred some members from attending the business meeting which was called to order promptly at 10:15 A. M. by President Obie Powell in the Elks Auditorium. Following the invocation by Reverend E. E. Acheson, the President appointed a committee to select names of members, to be voted on, to act as officers for the ensuing year. While this committee was absent from the chamber, Secretary A. G. Hood read the names of the members who had

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Articles of interest to our readers, photographs and sketches suitable for reproduction, are solicited and should be addressed to Editor, Employes' Magazine, Union Pacific Coal Co., Rock Springs, Wyo.

passed away since the meeting of 1939, these members being:

John W. Penny	Jerry Notar
Charles Outsen	John Philopovich
John Myska	John Anselmi
William Nordwall	Moses Harvey
James Genetti	Rudolph Strauss
Charles Russell	Robt. L. Munn
Wm. H. Powell	Geo. G. Krichbaum, Sr.
Dundas Morrison	Harry A. Wylam
Patk. Russell	Anselm Hakala
Thos. McMurtrie	George K. Smith
August Piethe	Wm. A. Carnahan

Reverend Acheson then spoke feelingly of the dear departed, closing his eulogy with an admonition to those who are living, to keep up the good work of those who had gone from our midst. Taking as his text "Let him that stole, steal no more; but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing that is good, that he may have whereof to give to him that hath need."—(Ephesians 4:28), Reverend Acheson said:

"At first instant, this text may appear a little peculiar for an occasion such as this, because of the manner in which it is stated. There are many points for consideration within the scope of its wording, but there is one to which we wish to give special notice at this time. The Apostle Paul, in a group of sundry admonitions to the Ephesian Christians, is laying hold upon a great and eternal truth; the fact that laboring for that which is good is the best thing after all. Work is a great virtue, blessed of God. The man who has learned to do his work with a true sense of honesty is usually the man of success. God blesses such a man.

"We are honoring at this morning meeting those men whose names have just been read by the Secretary. They have served well a great concern in a fine spirit of trustworthiness and are now gone to a reward of eternal significance. They have ceased from their labors. Without a doubt, theirs has been a work well done and of good repute, or the chances are that we would not here pay them this tribute.

"In thinking of these men, let us turn again to our text. We are sure that each one knew how to be 'working with his hands, the thing that is good.' In our great industrial Democracy, such is the way men make their contributions to its welfare. God, the Creator, has blessed America with an abundance of material wealth, but He did not stop with that blessing alone. He blessed us with men who are not afraid of work. We know them. We are met here today to honor some of them. In respect to men of such calibre, we must render them the tribute that is due. Somehow we cannot help but feel that God will honor them for their accomplishments and contributions.

"Work is a blessing, and certainly the reality of this fact is revealed in the coming of Jesus Christ into the world. He knew what it was to be 'working with his hands, the thing that is good.' It was He who raised the idea and purpose of labor to its highest level; we need only to search the Scriptures for proof of that fact. True Christianity in the name of Christ has sought to shoot through the whole industry the spirit of its leader. Many men have caught something of that spirit and have invested it in the accomplishment of good results. This was evidently true of the men we honor today.

"There are many who fear death. They may feel that perhaps their hopes and aspirations may not have all been met. They may feel that to face the experience of death, the mystery of it all becomes too hard to bear. Nevertheless, there comes a time for everyone of us when we must be of the will and mind to resign from life as we know it here on this earth. To be sure, death does seem mysterious, and yet, if we cross the border into the Promised Land beyond this one with the Lord God, we need not fear. We read from the Scripture the following words: 'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord from Henceforth; yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; for their works will follow them.'—Revelations 14:13. We believe that these men whom we honor today have experienced death in the above manner. Surely 'their works will follow them' for we feel that, in their own humble way, they have served as best they could, each man 'working with his hands, the thing that is good.'

"Our honored dead while with us were not engaged in a meaningless pursuit. They served well their employers and, at the same time, made their worthwhile contributions to our great nation, the Land of the Stars and Stripes. Their work speaks for their citizenship. They knew what a wonderful thing it was to live in a land so richly blessed by God. Yes, a land filled with blessings, but there is a greater land, the Land of the Blessed and Redeemed in the Lord. Right here and now we want to lay hold of the conviction that those whom we honor are experiencing a new and blessed life in a new land, as Citizens of the Heavenly Kingdom of our Loving Heavenly Father. What a wonderful thing it is to be of the dead who died in the Lord. 'To die in the Lord,' in other words in His keeping, is to live again. It is a blessing to be sure, to know it is the privilege of those of us who are living to keep up the good work of the departed and, like them, to 'labor, working with his hands, the thing that is good'."

Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, President of The Union Pacific Coal Company, who has been termed "Godfather of the Old Timers' Association," honored the meeting with a few remarks. Mr. McAuliffe usually addresses such meetings on matters pertaining to labor and safety; on this occasion, however, moved no doubt by the danger, now existing, to the liberty and rights of peoples, he dwelt largely

Mr. John Retford, the newly elected President of the Old Timers' Association.

on another subject. His address in full, follows:

"You are met here for the sixteenth time in Annual Reunion since your organization was established in 1925 with 283 members. With the passing of the years you gathered together a membership of 990 men and women who gave twenty or more years service to The Union Pacific Coal Company and its allied companies. Of these 990 Old Timers, 193 have gone to their reward and 797 are with us either in person or in spirit today.

"During these sixteen years a total of 90 Old Timers have attained the status of honorary membership, but alas 27 of these have passed away, leaving 63 men with forty or more years service.

"When we met here a year ago our concern was for our old retired Chinese employes who were living not far from the Japanese-China theatre of war. Since then a cruel dictatorial government has destroyed the governments of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium, all free peoples, blood kin of many of you who are here today. We as a yet free people had hardly recovered from the shock occasioned by the attack made on courageous little Finland, when Hitler, a mad sadist, in complete violation of his expressed pledge not to invade the small neutral countries, invaded and took over the Kingdom of Denmark, thereafter sending armed forces into Norway, to later attack the peace loving people of Holland, trampling over and crushing Belgium, all of these little countries maintaining the strictest degree of neutrality.

"It was not until Monday, June 10th last, that the arrogant and blatant braggart Mussolini, stood before a mass meeting of his countrymen in Rome announcing that after months of hanging on the fence (not knowing which way to fall) he would enter the war on the side of Hitler against the two remaining democracies of Europe, this while the venerable head of Italy's hereditary church was praying on bended knees that his countrymen would be spared the horrors of war.

"The question before us of America, citizens of the United States, many of us born on foreign soil, with a deep-seated affection for the certain flag under which each one of us first saw light while resting in our mother's arms is, where do we stand in this maelstrom of blood, carnage and human suffering, that now envelops the old world from which each and every one of us at some time came.

"I am one of millions who listened to the President of these United States when he spoke on June 10th, at Charlottesville, Virginia, in the state where our government was cradled, who believes that he spoke for all America and for the Church of Jesus Christ, regardless of creed, when he said the sympathies of the American republics 'lie with those nations which are giving their life blood in combat' against those who would substitute a world reign of unrestrained power for the ideals of free government.

"An examination of the record of the birthplace of our 2,383 mine employes, develops that a total of 451 were born in the countries of Europe, recently conquered by Russia and Germany, or who are yet at war. These 451 men came from:

Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies	184
Italy	124
Finland	86
Poland	14
Russia	14
Germany	11
Belgium	6
France	6
Denmark	5
Holland	1
	451

"To these 451 men, whom I sincerely hope are all citizens of the United States, and who believe that a 'government of the people, by the people, and for the people,' is superior to government by dictatorship, I wish to say a special word. *There must be no show of prejudice or hatred expressed between individuals or groups.* To the men, women and children, of a distraught and suffering old world, our prayers, our sympathy and our help are due, for however much we may as individuals have failed, we cannot let six thousand years of civilized effort disappear from the earth.

"I know that Hitler and now Mussolini have brought down on our heads the disapproval of all free peoples and that President Roosevelt was right, when he said on June 10th:

" 'We as a nation, and this applies to all the other American nations, are convinced that military and naval victory for the gods of force

and hate would endanger the institutions of democracy in the western world.'

"So we, regardless of birthplace, must take and firmly hold one position—that is, support the American flag and our form of government, come what may, whether it be to work or to pay. If we as Americans all think and work together we can hold these United States, and when madness has ceased in Europe we can help the scourged and downtrodden peoples of the old world to rise again. To this program I ask you to subscribe, Americans all.

"There are perhaps more different nationalities represented in our mines than in any other coal company in the United States. We have established a record for mine safety—let us now set an example in patriotism."

The names selected by the nominating committee were then submitted to the vote of the members present, resulting in the election of the following officers for the year ending June, 1941:

John Retford, Rock Springs, President
Hugh Harrigan, Reliance, Vice President
Andrew G. Hood, Superior, Secretary
Frank Tallmire, Rock Springs, Treasurer

The following members for the Board of Governors were also chosen:

Herbert Chadwick, Winton, One year
Donald C. Foote, Rock Springs, One year
R. L. Bedford, Hanna, Two years
William McPhie, Reliance, Two years

There being no further business to transact, benedicton was pronounced by Reverend E. E. Acheson, and the meeting was brought to a close by the newly-elected President.

THE PARADE

And the parade! From our early boyhood we were inclined to look upon a parade as the greatest thrill of our lives. Parades in those far-gone days consisted mainly of the town's brass band (of course), a few flags, a few soldiers (usually veterans of the Civil or Indian Wars) and, if the celebration was in commemoration of a special event, a few floats depicting historical scenes. Picture then what a sensation a parade such as was conducted on Old Timers' day would have created. The smoothness with which it was arranged under the guidance of H. C. Livingston, and his assistants, brought forth much favorable comment.

Formation of the parade follows:

Marshal .....D. D. Potter

Color Guard

Kenneth Darling Donald C. Foote Edw. Prieshoff

Drum Major-at-Large .....Robert V. Hotchkiss

McAULIFFE'S KILTIE BAND

40, 45, 50, 55, 60-Year Men

RELIANCE-WINTON BAND

20, 25, 30, 35-Year Men

SUPERIOR DRUM CORPS

Winning First Aid Team
Winning Girl Scout Team
Winning Boy Scout Team

SUPERIOR BAND

Other Contesting First Aid Teams

HANNA BAND

Other Contesting Girl Scout Teams
Other Contesting Boy Scout Teams

ROCK SPRINGS BAND

Autos with Old Timers and Wives

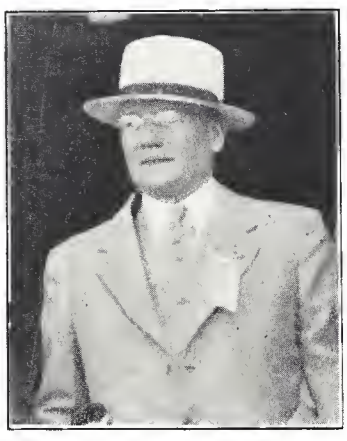
The names of the First Aid and Scout Contestants appear elsewhere in this issue.

Dan Potter, as Mounted Marshal of the day, Donald C. Foote, color-bearer, with Ed Prieshoff and Kenneth Darling, guards, and Robert V. Hotch-

OFFICERS OF THE OLD TIMERS' ASSOCIATION FOR 1940-41

HUGH HARRIGAN
Vice-President

FRANK TALLMIRE
Treasurer



A. G. HOOD
Secretary

Group in parade—Left to right—I. N. Bayless, Dr. L. E. Young, Fred S. Wilkey, Paul Weir, Thomas Allen (behind Mr. Weir), Eugene McAuliffe, George B. Pryde, Billie Frost.

kiss, as Drum Major-at-Large, are fast becoming veterans with all the dignity and grace of movements implied by that word.

The line of march was: north on C Street over the Union Pacific tracks (next year it will be "under"), east on North Front Street, north on K Street, east on Pilot Butte Avenue, passing the General Office Building, which this year had been appropriately decorated with the Association's colors, to the point of disbanding.

Old Timers on the march, who were in the early parades, saw many changes; in the next few years they are destined to see many more. Along the route were crowds of friends and well-wishers, and in the windows were banners bearing "WELCOME OLD TIMERS!"

Official photographers W. A. Coons of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Omaha, and "Jack" Smith of The Union Pacific Coal Company, Rock Springs, were here, there and everywhere. If a good record of the day's festivities is not retained for posterity, it will not be through any lack of effort on the part of these gentlemen.

THE BANQUET

A poet once said:

"O hour of all hours, the most bless'd upon earth,
Blessed hour of our dinners!"

He further said:

"We may live without books,—what is knowledge but grieving?
We may live without hope,—what is hope but deceiving?
We may live without love,—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man that can live without dining?"

Even though dining is a necessity, the tables gaily decorated in Old Timers' colors of blue and gold, flags of many colors adorning the walls (some of them perhaps representing governments now no longer in existence), and the delicious food served by the Congregational Church Ladies Aid Society made dining on this occasion a great pleasure as well. And here we cannot refrain from quoting the words of Mr. C. B. Huntress, who addressed the Old Timers' Meeting in 1929:

> "Hello—Old Timer—Hello. Of all greetings in this best of worlds, those words ring as true as mortal man has heard. Of all affairs that might be arranged for the pleasure of humans, such a party as this could not be surpassed. Of all places on this far-flung continent where citizens might congregate to cement the bonds of friendships made in the long ago, none could excel this superb setting.
>
> "This country may be described by the tourist as windswept and semi-arid. But to those who have the fortune to face you, it becomes evident that the wind has swept away only the undesirable features of life and that a flow of the milk of human kindness makes this region rich in the things that count."

Flattering words perhaps, but they must have been sincere, as others have spoken in a similar vein.

After the invocation by Rev. E. L. Tull, Mr. George B. Pryde, in his usual, affable manner, acted as toastmaster. Mrs. L. E. Young, a distinguished guest from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, honored and greatly pleased her listeners by singing "The Star Spangled Banner," her accompanist being Mrs. J. C. Wood.

The Chairman then outlined the events which would take place following the banquet; athletic sports and other contests in the stadium prepared opposite the Old Timers' Building, the band concerts outside the General Office Building, and the late afternoon tea to be served to the ladies. He

also announced that in the evening, community singing would be held in the Old Timers' Building, led by Harry Clarke of Salt Lake, and urged all to attend and to join in the singing. He expressed his pleasure at seeing so many Old Timers who had come from a distance to attend the Reunion, mentioning especially Bob Muir, who had come a thousand miles from Long Beach, California, to be with us. "That is why," he said, "we have such a fine organization, and the greatest good is accomplished by getting together, visiting and renewing old friendships and associations."

"I want to talk for a moment," he said, "to the Old Timers who, like myself, come from an alien land across the sea, seeking a sanctuary and protection, seeking citizenship under the American flag. We came here and the United States Government accorded us citizenship. These are troublesome days, particularly across the ocean, and we do not know what is going to happen here. I am asking you, who like myself obtained citizenship by adoption in this country, no matter what may come today, tomorrow or in the days that lie ahead, that we accord to the United States Government and to our flag, the American flag, the greatest measure of our patriotism and devotion."

Mayor Nelson of Rock Springs, upon being introduced, expressed his pleasure at being present. "To see a turnout," he said, "of a group of people as large as this, gives me a great deal of pride to know that I belong to this community. It is that spirit, the interest in your community and your interest in your work and position, which has built America. It is that spirit which has built the industries of this country, and which distinguishes an American as an American."

After mentioning that many of those invited had expressed their disappointment at being unable to attend the Reunion, Mr. Pryde called upon Mr. McAuliffe to introduce the guest speaker. Mr. McAuliffe's introduction contained much food for thought. He said:

Old Timers, your ladies and guests:

"Before introducing the speaker of the day I beg the privilege of saying a few words to you with respect to what may prove to be the most momentous situation that has ever confronted these United States.

"I spoke to those of you who attended the business meeting at the Elks Club Building this morning, and I wish to comment here on much the same theme where many of your mothers and wives are with you.

"We are living in the saddest time that the world ever saw since the coming of Christ. As the President of the United States said at Charlottesville, Virginia, on June 10th, while addressing the graduates of the University of Virginia, founded by Thomas Jefferson in 1819, 'We are living in a mechanistic age where if the control of the machines had been retained in the hands of mankind as a whole, untold benefits would have accrued to mankind, for mankind was then the master; the machine was the servant.' Then he went on to say that, 'now the mastery of the machine has passed out of the hands of mankind and was now in the hands of infinitely small groups of individuals who rule without a single one of the democratic sanctions.'

"The President further said:

"'The machine in hands of irresponsible conquerors becomes the master; mankind is not likely the servant but the victim. Such mastery abandons with deliberate contempt all of the moral values to which even this young continent for more than 300 years has been accustomed and dedicated.'

"I hesitate to quote Mr. Roosevelt too freely but there can be no harm in repeating a statement that finds an echo in the heart of every American citizen whatever may be his birthplace, and who has not succumbed to the vicious propaganda that unfortunately has been poured into the ears of too many American youths as well as those of mature age.

"I have an abiding faith in the loyalty of our people to the form of government with which we are blessed, and when our minds dwell on old world affairs let us think in pity and compassion of the helpless old men and women, the mothers with their helpless children at their sides, who, with a fragment of their treasured possessions, have been driven by the hundreds of thousands, out of their homes, into the roadways and the fields, to seek shelter as best they could from the merciless hail of explosive bombs and leaden hail, poured down upon them from the sky.

"Let us think also of the task that confronts those who survive, when this demoniacal scourge has passed. The rebuilding of homes destroyed, of altars and schools bombed and burned that must be replaced if our civilization is to carry on—work that must be done not alone by men, but by women, old and young, and by little children working long tiresome hours with bleeding hands and aching backs; half fed, illy clothed, and without medical care when they fall.

"For years I have stood on the side lines while thousands who found their first taste of freedom in America, remained covered as the flag went by, with a few others preaching, in and out of season, the beauty of a totalitarian form of government as against our democratic theory of rule. If nothing else comes out of this trying time but the complete elimination of every subversive element in our common country, then we can count some gain. In the meantime no citizen must for one moment forget that all that is best in America came from the old world, whether it came by way of Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, Castle Garden, Ellis Island or elsewhere. To these people and their

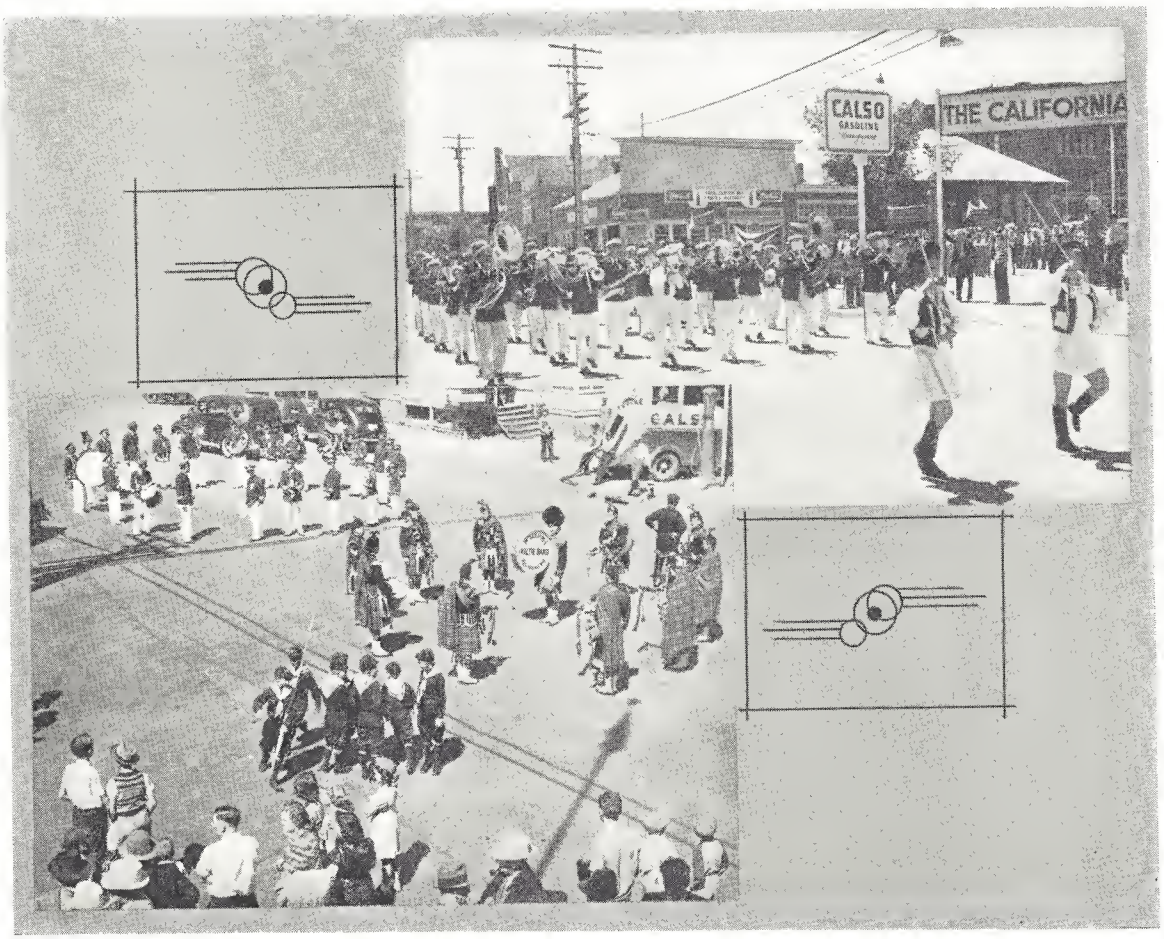
descendents America owes its greatness, and if they were living today they would cry out bitterly against the unholy destruction of civilization that is taking place in the Old World.

"It is my earnest hope that our Old Timers, their sons and their families, will refuse to be a party to Old World hates and partisanships. I know that the American people are no longer neutral—they could not be in the light of the crimes that European dictators have committed. Our job now is to rally to every rational effort to make America safe, not forgetting that our field goes both north and south of our own United States, for with the extension of European dictatorship to Canada or the republics south of us, our position would become untenable. Our material help and our moral support should now and at once go out to France and Great Britain, they are our first line of defense.

"With that which is sad spoken of, I now come to that portion of my task that is a real joy, the introduction to you of the man who will today address you. This gentleman is an old and dear friend of mine, he is a friend of yours because he has in his own state, Illinois, been working and striving for the safety of the mine workers and the betterment of the men and their families. Educated as a mining engineer, having passed through all the gradations up to and including the operation of one of the largest and most important coal mining companies in Illinois, and now engaged as a consulting mining engineer, our friend is admirably qualified to follow the many eminent men who have addressed you in past years. I do not know what Mr. Weir will say to you, but I do know that he stands before you amazed at the measure of goodwill and fellowship that so many men and women of different racial origins, have brought into this organization of yours, and I know he will carry a real message of encouragement and goodwill back to Illinois with him. Our understanding friend, Mr. Paul Weir of Chicago."

Mr. Weir's response follows:

"I deeply appreciate the honor conferred on me by your invitation to participate in this, your Sixteenth Annual Reunion. The stories of the



Upper—Hanna Band and Majorettes in Parade. Lower—Bands at Elk's Club before parade. Reliance cub scouts, who carried the banners in parade, center, McAuliffe's Kiltie Band and Rock Springs Band upper left.

achievements of the Old Timers and of your safety record had created in me a great desire to see the employes and the properties of The Union Pacific Coal Company and the communities in which you live. May I say that, after being here for three days, I am convinced that there has been a gross understatement of the facts. As Mr. McAuliffe said to you, I have been amazed at the spirit shown yesterday in your First Aid Contest, the spirit of your Old Timers' Reunion today. Well, these two gatherings leave me rather speechless.

"Last week Mr. McAuliffe sent me a copy of the History of The Union Pacific Coal Company—1868 to 1940. Let me say that this beautiful book is much more to my taste than is 'Gone with the Wind' or 'Grapes of Wrath.' Reading it brought back memories of the many years I spent in the mining camps where I was born, grew up, and worked. May I be pardoned for certain personal references. All of us are but the product of our yesterdays, however easy or however hard those yesterdays may have been. The opinions, the ideas, and the convictions we have are based on our experiences of yesterday. Therefore, a word about my yesterdays might better enable you to understand some of the things I might say to you.

MR. PAUL WEIR

"Standing out in small-boy memories are the tales my father told me of his experiences as a sixteen-year-old boy in the early eighties, homesteading with his mother, his uncles and his aunts along the line of the Union Pacific near Cozad, Nebraska. I think that is my first knowledge that a railroad such as the Union Pacific existed, and it seemed like a glorious adventure to a small boy. Eventually Central Pennsylvania reclaimed Dad and in due course I first saw the light of day in a camp, now long deserted, but at that time similar to several of your ghost camps as described in the History. Years later, in conversation with that fine old gentleman who, I think, has been your guest on at least one occasion, ex-Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, I found out that he was leading a strike at this very same camp at the time I first saw the light of day. As you may suspect, the camp was not unionized. In our camps we had many churches of various denominations, and just as many saloons.

"I left high school before finishing my sophomore year and went to work for the only employer in the community, namely, the coal company. I had gone further in school than most of the boys with whom I grew up. Fortunately, after being out of school some three years, I had an opportunity to go back, and, as you may suppose, I took advantage of that opportunity. After an interruption due to the war I finally completed my college work, and, following Horace Greeley's advice, I went West. I got as far as Illinois, in particular Southern Illinois, and I found many things which were different from those I had left behind me.

"Through the years I think I have seen men at their best and men at their worst. I have seen the best of mining camps, and I probably have seen the worst of them. I have seen the depths of social progress and I have seen the heights of social progress. So, whatever I might say has a background of a few years in the industry, observing the best and the worst. Out of these years has come one conviction, and it has meant a lot to me.

"In the first place all of us are human beings. As such, we like to be treated as human beings, and, if so treated, we respond as human beings. Of course, there are exceptions, but we cannot let these recalcitrant exceptions break down our faith. It is the abuse of power by these recalcitrants, whether employer or employe, that tries men's souls. To do a thing gladly and willingly because it is the right thing to do, brings happiness and contentment. To be compelled to do something which we do not believe to be right introduces resentment and conflict.

"Rock Springs was first called to my attention in the early 1920's. A number of former employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company at Rock Springs drifted into Southern Illinois in the pursuit of jobs. Frankly, they did not impress me as very desirable people. My several days in Rock Springs, observing the type of present employes of your company, convinces me that The Union Pacific Coal Company keeps the good men and sends the inferior ones to Southern Illinois. The unusually large proportion of men with service records in excess of twenty years persuades me that The Union Pacific Coal Company is a good employer and you men are desirable employes.

"Until my arrival in Rock Springs a few days ago I knew Chairman Pryde just a little better than casually. Of course, I have known him for the work he has done, and the things for which he stands. These past few days have given me an opportunity to know him for the real man that he is. It has been my gain.

"Since my Southern Illinois days, I have known General Manager Bayless quite well. We were located on adjacent properties. Both of us were a little younger in those days, and among

our elders when in wage-scale conferences, we were supposed to be seen and not heard. His departure was a loss to Illinois, but I know that it has been your gain.

"The lack of healthy and unselfish interests of the boys and girls who are growing up in many mining communities has done much to make youth resolve to seek fields other than those in which they have grown up. This resolution is frequently aided and abetted by parents who want to see their children enjoy an improved opportunity. Frequently this improved opportunity proves to be only a mirage. The activities of your communities in behalf of Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts has greatly increased the attractiveness of life in Southwestern Wyoming. It is of inestimable value in bringing an understanding to youth of the privileges and obligations of citizenship, besides directing their energies toward those activities which make for contentment and happiness. They help to make your community a better place in which to live. These boys and girls of today will have the responsibility of carrying the work of tomorrow. Boy and Girl Scout work is an investment, not of money, but of thought and time. There is ample evidence that you are receiving large returns on your investment in this work.

"The women of mining communities have always had, and still have, a tremendous task. To them we look for guidance in times of stress, and for those finer things that make this world a better place in which to live. They invariably are the financiers who make the dollar do double duty. The moral fabric of your communities speaks well for the character of your women folks, so many of whom are here today. Likewise, the happy faces of your children reflect the happiness in the homes made by these mothers.

"A love of music is almost invariably inherent in the lives of miners and their families. It presents a healthy and cultural outlet for energies which might otherwise be dissipated. Your bands are the finest I've heard in mining communities, or in fact, in any other community. It is mighty fine to have so many musicians in your midst. Your grand parade this morning could never have been the success it was without these bands.

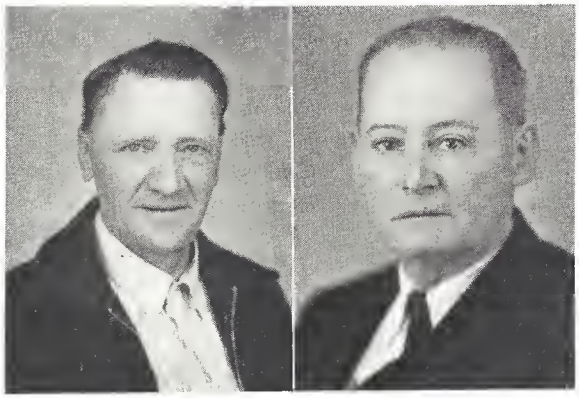
"At the time President Harding died some fifteen or sixteen years ago, I was enroute east on a train that passed through Marion, Ohio, his home city. The train porter wanted to say something kindly about the late President and his home city. What he said as the train passed the cemetery on the outskirts of Marion, I have always remembered. It was, 'Show me the cemeteries of a town and I'll tell you the kind of people who live there.' I think he could have very well said, 'Show me the homes and I'll tell you the kind of people who live there.' Your communities have passed through the camp stage. Your homes look as though you had moved in to stay forever instead of just living there until another job showed up. Carving out a community in Wyoming is not easy. You have built well.

"There is great field for the practice of practical Christianity in mining communities. By this, I mean not the preachment itself, but the leadership of those movements in the community which are worth while and uplifting. Your communities have many churches and unquestionably the pastors of these churches have made their influence for good felt.

"There never has been, there never will be, a substitute for the public school system of these United States. The opportunity for education follows the flag of this country. You have good schools, well equipped and well staffed. Your children have that priceless right to, and an opportunity for, an American education.

"May I return to the written History of The Union Pacific Coal Company. Recently I have read Vardos Fisher's 'Children of God,' which is the story of the trek of the Mormon people from the banks of the Mississippi River to Salt Lake City some one hundred years ago. This book records an epic in migration. The leader of the trek accomplished a task that, to me, ranks as one of the greatest of its kind. Several decades later, the Union Pacific Railroad was built through approximately the same country. With the tools then available, with the distances from sources of supply and equipment, with the primitive transportation then available, the completion of this great undertaking, including the procurement of a suitable fuel supply, in such a short period of time, stands out as an even greater miracle of the Nineteenth Century. The indomitable spirit of the pioneer triumphed. As descendants of these pioneers, many of you have a heritage of which you can be justly proud. Those of you who, in subsequent years, came from Europe and the Far East, have been exposed to this spirit of the pioneer to the extent that I am certain you have absorbed it completely.

"All of us have opinions which we enjoy expressing. Some of these start off with 'There ought to be a law—,' 'They ought to be compelled—,' 'We ought to do this—,' etc. There is quite a difference between opinions and convictions. Opinions usually represent no effort on the part of anyone except the urge to be vocal. A conviction is an opinion plus the will and the desire to convert that opinion into action. On the properties of The Union Pacific Coal Company you have ample evidence of what convictions can accomplish. Mr. McAuliffe, whom I have known and greatly admired for many years, brought to you ideas and opinions plus that which is necessary to convert them into convictions. One of these



THE NEW FORTY-YEAR MEN
Left—Wm. J. Rodda, Rock Springs.
Right—David R. Edwards, Superior.

convictions concerns Safety. I feel that I would be 'carrying coals to Newcastle' to come to Rock Springs to tell you anything about Safety. However, the fact remains that, due to the conviction of President McAuliffe that injury-producing accidents can be prevented, a conviction which I know all of you have come to share, you have established the outstanding Safety record in the history of coal mining on this continent. In his modesty Mr. McAuliffe may say that others could have accomplished the same results. To this I reply that those who could have accomplished the same results, still have the opportunity to do so in many, many other places. First-Aid training is always a large part of accident-prevention work. The study of what to do after an injury-producing accident happens is only secondary to the prevention of that accident. The spirit and the interest in your First-Aid meets is a just reflection of your accomplishments in the prevention of accidents.

"Again, Mr. McAuliffe has believed that the interests of The Union Pacific Coal Company, and the interests of its employes, are one and the same thing. Hence, excepting little human differences which may arise because of clashes in personalities, there should be no antagonism between employer and employe. Again the opinion has given way to a conviction, and your Old Timers' Association is living evidence that employer and employe can see eye to eye.

"This world today is witnessing mighty battles by which is being determined the kind of civilization under which many unborn generations are going to live. While it is true that these United States of America are not directly involved at this moment, we are indirectly involved to the extent that whatever happens abroad is going to determine the future of this country.

"My formal education in history leaves much to be desired. The little red history book contained rather minute descriptions of battles, and but little regarding the real causes of wars fought throughout the world. This leads to a pet theme of mine, namely, the difference between reasons and excuses. My history books set forth excuses, and dwelt not on reasons. May I illustrate what I mean? The excuse for the start of World War I lay in the assassination of an Austrian Archduke in Serbia. This was the excuse for the starting of hostilities, but it had little connection with the real reasons for the war. In this present World War, as with all wars, the real reason is economic. It is the effort of the "have nots" to extract something from the "haves" by force. It is much the same principle on which the big-city gangster proceeds. I am frankly confessing that I do not understand the intrigue and the power politics of the various nations in Europe. I am not ashamed to make such a confession in view of the fact that President Wilson himself, the great Idealist, failed to comprehend this same intrigue and power politics. The United States of America has never been a militaristic nation by instinct or necessity. We, as a nation, have unbounded natural resources, in the development of which we have advanced far beyond the rest of the world. Perhaps lack of challenge to this progress has made a soft nation of us, or perhaps we have failed to appreciate the abundance of what we have. In any event, surrounded as we are by plenty, we have difficulty in understanding the problems of the rest of the world.

"We are coming to a time which may be measured in days, weeks, or probably months, when each of us has to arrive at our own definite, personal answer to the question 'What is the American way of life worth to me?' Is it something worth defending with all the material things we possess and with our very lives, or is it something that we would give up if challenged? Several years ago, one of our great American novelists wrote a book, 'It Can't Happen Here.' The impossible is happening these days, and, regardless of how distasteful the answer to the question may be, each of us is going to have to reach a decision. If we value the privileges of the citizenship we enjoy, we must accept the responsibilities and the obligations of that citizenship. My personal conviction, and I am sure that you concur in that conviction, is that the American way of life is worth defending—that way of living which is a product of the great American pioneers who have gone before us. My conviction extends to the defense of this nation by whatever means are necessary. May I explain what I mean by that statement?

"I am opposed to active participation at this time by United States troops on the battlefields of Europe. At the same time, we have in this country, the definite policy set forth in the Monroe Doctrine that we will not countenance any hostile interference on the part of any na-

tion in this Western Hemisphere. The future security of this nation depends upon the strict enforcement of that policy. Strict enforcement requires preparedness to the extent necessary to prohibit even a diplomatic challenge to that policy. Recently there has been called to my attention the fact that, at the time France had sent Emperor Maximilian to Mexico in an effort to extend the French Empire, we were engaged in a civil war. At the close of the war, President Johnson had only to protest to France and they withdrew. However, we had a trained army, and we had munitions at the close of the Civil war, and we were not challenged. Any hostile nation given a foothold, however small, in this hemisphere, will sooner or later challenge our way of life. We must prepare and stay prepared to prevent unspeakable disaster. We may not understand the ideologies of Europe, but we can understand the ideology inherited from our pioneer fathers.

"May I beg your pardon for another personal reference. I have two sons attending a military academy sufficiently close to Chicago that I am able to get down to see them quite a number of week ends. I particularly enjoy being there Sunday morning, at which time they have the chapel exercises, because the parade of the colors and the withdrawal of the colors to the tune of 'Onward Christian Soldiers' sends a thrill up my back which makes me glad I am an American. On a recent Sunday morning at this academy there was an old, I should say rather elderly, Presbyterian minister from the east, speaking to these youngsters, who ranged in age from thirteen to nineteen years. On this particular Sunday morning, he used for the theme of his sermon, 'Hats off to the past! Coats off to the present! Doubts off to the future!'

"Hats off to the past, Old Timers! Your accomplishments, as recorded in the History of The Union Pacific Coal Company, are many. You have encountered countless problems, the solutions to which have seemed impossible, but which you have found. Your experiences have produced the real men that you are. The Union Pacific Railroad, in its seventy-two years of operation, has contributed mightily to the development of the West. Without the coal mines, this development would have been impossible. Without you, the coal mines would not have produced the engine fuel Old Timers, hats off to you!

"Coats off to the present! Fortunately or unfortunately we live in an age of constant changes. To stand still on our past accomplishments is to find ourselves standing alone. You men of The Union Pacific Coal Company have led the procession in the adaptation of machines to coal mining. Likewise, you are leading the Safety parade. Coats off! And keep them off! Stay in there and pitch! You can remain the drum major in coal mining.

"Doubts off to the future! Old Timers, your dreams and visions have made many things possible. Your pioneer heritage did not surround you with doubts. The American way of life was not created in one century or two centuries. It can never be destroyed unless we permit doubts to govern it. See to it that your confidence in American institutions is thoroughly understood by the coming generations. Then there can be no doubts. There are many unfinished projects, things we want to do to make our homes and communities better places in which to live, better places for our children and for our grand-children. We can never rest on our oars.

"Old Timers, I salute the 797 members of your Association, and particularly the 63 life members, and more particularly the two gentlemen who enter the forty-year class of today. Your Association is unique in many ways. To me it represents a step far ahead of the line of march of ordinary human relationships and citizenship. It is not a paternalistic effort on the part of a corporation which has something to cover up or conceal; rather it is a wholehearted, honest, sincere answer to the problem of helping all of you to help yourselves to get the most out of life.

"Your most honored guest today is at the same time the man who has made this great day possible. His vision of employer-employe

Paul Weir, Chicago, addressing banquet.

relationships is outstanding. Old Timers, you are extremely fortunate in being connected with a company, the head of which is your friend and my friend, and the friend of Labor. Perhaps President McAuliffe will take me to task for repeated references to him, but, in the words of the poet

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him, yes, and let him know,
That you love him, ere Life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend until he's dead?

"Old Timers, again I appreciate the opportunity to be here and to observe first hand the many marvelous things which you are accomplishing in your community. It is outstanding. Thank you."

Then came a very interesting part of the program—the presentation of the 40-year buttons by Mr. McAuliffe and the bestowing of the emblems by Mrs. McAuliffe. This year's class consisted of David R. Edwards and William J. Rodda, and these men were called to the platform. Mr. McAuliffe explained that these two candidates were Nos. 89 and 90, respectively, of the men who have atttained 40-year service, and were to be the recipients of the button which is his personal gift and which it is his pleasure to give.

"You know, this record of 990 Old Timers," he said, "including those who have passed on, is a marvelous one, and of course, in a sense, the 40-year men, the ninety men who have received the 40-year button, represent a concentration of the qualities that go to make up the best in Old Timers. I have not missed one of these presentations in sixteen years, neither has Mrs. McAuliffe. I know she rejoices in the privilege of coming here to pin these buttons on these two old boys. Presenting the buttons Mr. McAuliffe said:

"The first man to receive the accolade today is Mr. David R. Edwards. He was born April 1, 1880, at Almy, Wyoming, and entered our employ there in 1893 at the tender age of thirteen. You know eighteen is the minimum legal age today. Most of us old fellows started a great deal earlier than our eighteenth year. In 1903 Mr. Edwards moved to Cumberland, working there until 1930 when he was moved to Superior, where his present job is that of Outside Hoist Engineer at "D" Mine. Mr. Edwards is married and has seven children, three daughters and four sons. It is very much to my regret that none of these boys work for the Company; they have all found occupations elsewhere, except the younger, who is now in the University. Perhaps he will come over to us when he completes his studies. It is a privilege to present to Mr. Edwards and to have Mrs. McAuliffe pin the forty-year button on his coat. Mr. Edwards is perhaps a little bit nervous but you know he never received a forty-year button before.

"The next Old Timer to receive a button is Mr. William J. Rodda. Mr. Rodda is a product of this particular district. Some time ago a button was given Mr. Rodda's brother, Irvin, who was ill at that time, the button presented

Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, David R. Edwards (Superior), Wm. J. Rodda (Rock Springs), Mrs. Eugene McAuliffe, after presentation of 40-year buttons.

Four Lady Old Timers—Left to Right—Miss Mary Taylor, Mrs. Adah M. Outsen, Miss Anna Miller, Miss Anna S. Baird.

in absentia. Today's Mr. Rodda was born in Rock Springs October 1, 1878. He is a widower, residing with one of his sons. He has three sons —William, living in California; Irvin, employed as Fireman at the Power Plant here; and George, a Conveyorman in No. 8 Mine. Not all of Mr. Rodda's service has been with the Coal Property. He has worked for the Railroad, and did a little straying at times, but always came back to the fold. He is now employed at No. 8 Tipple, Rock Springs. It is a privilege to confer the ninetieth button on Mr. Rodda."

Mr. Edwards and Mr. Rodda expressed their thanks for the honor bestowed upon them.

Much favorable comment was heard, especially from out-of-town guests, of the fine musical program rendered by Mark Jackson's Orchestra, of Hanna. Their instrumental selections were interspersed with vocal numbers both gay and sentimental,—sentimental even unto "Leaning on the Old Top Rail."

The presentation of roses to the lady members of the Old Timers' Association, Miss Mary Taylor, Miss Anna Miller, Mrs. M. Outsen and Miss Anna Baird; the singing of "America," led by Mrs. L. E. Young; and the Benediction by Reverend E. L. Tull brought this most enjoyable event to a close.

AFTERNOON EVENTS

The weather for outdoor games was so favorable that comparisons with last year's contests could not be avoided. Old Timers are inclined to look with disdain on the modern game of soft ball when compared with our great national game of base ball, (especially as played "when we were boys"); but after witnessing the skill displayed at this year's games, both by the young girls and the men, we were forced to change our opinion. The final in the girl's game was between Rock Springs and Superior; in the men's game, between Rock Springs and Winton. Both games were won by Rock Springs.

Other contests which created a great deal of rivalry were potato peeling, nail driving, baseball throw, and pie eating. The winners of these contests were:

POTATO PEELING:
Helen Krmpotich, First
Opal Dozier, Second

NAIL DRIVING:
Mrs. Donna Drnas, First
Mrs. William Shalata, Second

BASEBALL THROW:
Mrs. Donna Drnas, First
Jennie Meglen, Second

PIE EATING:
Mrs. William Shalata, First
Mrs. Nick Zokovich, Second

The contestants in the Tug-of-War were Rock Springs-Superior, captained by Dave Faddis, and Reliance-Winton, managed by Urban Toucher. Rock Springs—Superior won, best 2 out of 3 pulls.

The Bocce Balli games, which lasted "from the early watch, even unto the going down of sun" and the intricacies of which were known to only a few outside of the actual players, were judged by Emmett Menghini and Marko Percich. The final results were:

FIRST

Sam Canestrini.....No. 4, Reliance
Americo Onisto.....No. 8, Rock Springs

SECOND

Pete Marchetti.....No. 7, Reliance
Emil Casagranda.....No. 1, Winton

THIRD

Amedio Dorigatti.....No. 8, Rock Springs
Leo Silvestri.....No. 8, Rock Springs

FOURTH

Attilio Pedri.....No. 8, Rock Springs
Arthur Flaim.....No. 3, Winton

With pleasant recollections of the glorious music rendered by the bands separately prior to the parade, it was indeed a greater pleasure to listen again as they played individually and in a body in the afternoon. Each number, from the appropriate opening "National Emblem" march to the equally appropriate closing "God Bless America" and "Stars and Stripes Forever," was enjoyed and applauded. The Kilties, too, added to the afternoon's musical entertainment by playing three selections.

And what a haven of rest and refreshment was afforded by the afternoon tea in the General Office Building, where one could meet and leisurely visit with old friends, and make new friends. Mrs. George B. Pryde presided as hostess at this pleasant affair, assisted by Mrs. I. N. Bayless, Mrs. Adah M. Outsen and Miss Anna Baird.

The early part of the evening's entertainment was somewhat different from the program of former years. The services of Harry Clarke, a radio artist of Salt Lake City, were secured to lead in community singing and for vocal solo representations. Mr. Clarke is possessed of a voice wide of range but true of tone. His rendering of "Sing me to Sleep" and "My Own United States" held his listeners spellbound with admiration.

On the stage with Mr. Clarke were gathered several members of local church choirs and prominent singers of Rock Springs and vicinity. A festive feeling was promoted by singing "Get Acquainted" and "Smile," followed by numbers of a more sentimental nature—"Sweet Adeline," "When It's Springtime in the Rockies," "Good Night Ladies" and "Moonlight and Roses"; songs more reminiscent — "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Annie Laurie," "My Old Kentucky Home" and "Love's Old Sweet Song," until like the emotions aroused by the "Volunteer Organist"—

We dreamed of old time kitchens,
With tabby on the mat,
Of home and love and baby days
And mother and all that.

Reverend Keenan Sheldon assisted with group arrangements on the stage, and Mrs. S. M. Boucher acted as accompanist.

And the dance that followed brought to mind our younger days. Not that it was a so-called "old time dance" by any means, for the music furnished by James Sartoris' orchestra could and did entice us into all styles of dancing.

The grand march was led by Mr. and Mrs. Matt Medill, followed by the Old Timers, guests and ladies. From the grand march we stepped the Virginia Reel and waltzed with Little Annie Rooney and sweet Rosie O'Grady, glided along the East Side, West Side on a Bicycle Built for Two, and while The Band Played on, "the tide of time flowed back with us," until After the Ball. Midnight found us recalling those well-known verses of Oliver Wendell Holmes:

Yes, we're boys, always playing with tongue or with pen,
And I sometimes have asked, shall we ever be men?
Shall we always be youthful and laughing and gay,
Till the last dear companion drops smiling away?
And so the day ended.

As always, "Bob" Muir and wife were the first arrivals for the Old Timers' festivities, and they traveled the longest distance to get here, their home for many years past being Long Beach, California.

"Dave" Bell and wife attended the Old Timers' dinner, and he was kept busy shaking hands and receiving greetings from old friends. It may not have been generally known, but "Dave" has been on the sick list for some time, and all were pleased to see him "in circulation" again.

Mrs. Martha Cook Celebrates Her Eighty-Second Birthday

MRS. MARTHA COOK

Mrs. Martha Cook, who celebrated her 82nd birthday on June 10th, is one of Hanna's beloved pioneers, having come to Hanna from Cumberland in 1908 with her husband, the late Thomas Cook, and family. Despite her advanced age, Mrs. Cook is a very active and capable "old lady," doing all her own house work, and she enjoys walking down town to do her shopping. She has raised a family of seven, and has eleven grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Mrs. Cook is a Gold Star Mother, her eldest son. Edward Wilkes, having lost his life in the World War.

Run of the Mine

America's Greatest Need

AMERICA'S greatest need today is for schools wherein not thousands but millions of American youth can acquire foundation of a skilled trade. Common labor is substantially out of the window, electric driven machinery rapidly supplanting every common labor activity. This applies to housework, the operation of hotels, clubs, public institutions, factories, and every element of construction work as well as transportation. We have too many families who are now sacrificing the common comforts and the opportunity for saving, in order to send their children to what we commonly refer to as "institutions of higher learning."

Hundreds of thousands of young people who enter not only the high schools but the colleges, begin to fall out before the end of the first year, with the result that perhaps not more than 35 or 40 per cent of the original enrollment completes the course. The

To Our Employes

THE UNITED STATES of America today faces a crisis. The Union Pacific Coal Company employs many men of diverse race and religion. While we have had no occasion to make a check of American citizenship, we believe that nearly all of our men are citizens of the United States.

Whether citizens, native born or naturalized, or aliens who have not yet received citizenship, we now have one common duty to perform—that of yielding unqualified allegiance to the constitution and laws of the United States, and the fullest measure of respect and affection for the American flag.

There can be no compromise with this situation. We who yet enjoy the privilege of living in a country where every law abiding man and woman has an equal part in the creation of the laws that govern our relations with each other and the world, with the right to worship God each in his or her own way, are possessed of an inestimable heritage. We as a people propose to hold what God has blessed us with.

In our Old Timers' Building there has been hung intermittently for years, all of the flags under which our people of assorted race and language were born. Many of these flags were but a short time since the symbols of a free people. They are the flags under which we of foreign birth first saw light. Today, many of these same flags have been torn from their place on their native soil by ruthless conquerors, but they yet remain the flags under which we were born, and as such they will continue to appear from year to year. They will with us stand second to the "Stars and Stripes."

What we wish to make clear is this—that each and every one of our employes must continue to give the fullest measure of obedience to *our* Constitution and *our* Government and respect for the American flag. *Those who seek to do less cannot remain in our employ.* Furthermore there must be no rancor, hatred or prejudice shown by any one employe to another, who by accident of birth once lived under another government. All the nations across the seas have in the past made definite contributions to the upbuilding of these United States. *We today are all Americans, to work, to serve and to pay, as the necessities of our government may require. There is no other condition possible.*

way is strewn with human failures. These failures leave school with a definite sense of frustration and unhappiness, expressed in idling away their time, a percentage indulging in petty crime. This is the raw material on which Facism, and Communism fattens.

The good Lord, in his infinite wisdom, never contemplated that every child born of parents, whatever estate in life they may occupy, would prove a fit subject for so-called "higher education." On the other hand, *the desire to do things* finds expression in the mind of even the youngest child. This passion for accomplishment continuing through adolescence, is too frequently broken off by parents who send the child away for an education of a character that it cannot absorb.

We are definitely in a mechanistic age and now that the nation is crying for airplanes, tanks, battleships, guns and other implements of warfare, which can only be manufactured by skilled mechanics, we are facing a mechanic famine, this at a time when we have millions of able-bodied young men and women without employment and living on public relief. The facts are the craze for college and university expansion has gone to extremes, and if our employment situation is to be balanced, steps should be taken at once to throw half of the college facilities of the nation into trade schools where boys and girls are taught to do something useful with their hands, making use of the particular brand of mentality they are possessed of, which in too many cases is not adapted to the absorption of higher mathematics, languages, physics, psychology and involved economics.

If a man or woman has the stuff, they will get ahead without the aid of the formal education which is so much in the public mind and in the pockets of the taxpayers today. Big business and the conduct of government is still very largely in the hands of men and women who never received college degrees, and incidentally this class supply the fewest failures. We would recommend these trade schools be equipped with fraternities and sororities, class mottoes, college yells and all other glamorous things that are now used to entice too many American youths from the road of usefulness into that of post-graduate idleness, frustration and failure.

A Coal Operator Honored

ON DECORATION DAY May 30, 1940, the Creighton University of Omaha, at the close of its sixty-second year, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*, on Mr. Ira Clemens of Pittsburg, Kansas. Mr. Clemens' citation reads as follows:

> "Ira Clemens is a leading citizen of Kansas, a leader in industry and promoting works of civic welfare, charity, religion and education. He is the President of The Commercial Fuel Company. During the World War under the Federal Fuel Administrator he was Production Manager of all coal mines in seven middle-western states. He is a founder and Director of the National Coal Association, an organizer and first President of the Associated Industries of Kansas, past President of the Southwestern Inter-state Coal Operator's Association. For nearly 40 years he has employed union labor in his coal mines without a single strike. He was honored by the Society of American Mining and Metallurgical Engineers for helping to design the first successful power shovel for open-pit coal mining operations. He has since developed and put in operation the largest power shovel in the world. He has taken a leading part in time and money in building or enlarging the Catholic Church, high school and hospital in his home city of Pittsburg. He has helped over 100 boys to get a college education. Repeatedly honored by his fellow citizens, his business associates and even by the Governor of his state, he merits from the Creighton University the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*."

Thirty-seven years ago the writer drove out of Pittsburg, Kansas, with a livery rig, in search of Mr. Clemens, then starting in the coal production business in a very small way. Some miles out we found Ira driving a team of horses attached to a small scraper, clearing the surface covering off a forty inch seam of coal, which when cleared, he loaded into a wagon for transfer to a railroad car set out on a siding a half mile away.

Our first impression of the young man was that he had a very soft, persuasive voice and a persistent smile. In the years that followed we saw much of Ira Clemens, bought railroad fuel from him, and still later, we located railroad tracks for him to serve his first deep-shaft mine. Gradually Ira built up a large company with a substantial production, and though difficulties surrounded him from time to time, the same soft voice and engaging smile that intrigued us out on the Kansas prairie in 1903, never disappeared—both were with him on May 30th.

The citation given Mr. Clemens by a great university was a story of achievement, that of a poor boy who had but limited opportunity for formal education, but who withal found it possible to help "over 100 boys to get a college education." Ira Clemens' coal career covered a period of mine labor unrest, with semi-starvation for the mine workers' families appearing too often, strikes with violence not unknown, yet our friend was able to go along for nearly forty years without a strike and the little one-fourth yard scraper has in the interim yielded place to a mammoth power shovel that lifts

thirty cubic yards at one bite.

It is our hope that this old friend, competent, courageous business man, helper of youth, and Christian gentleman, will see many more days as fair as that Thursday when he walked in academic procession across Creighton University grounds.

Dinner Honoring Mr. W. M. Jeffers' Fifty Years Service With The Union Pacific Railroad

ON SATURDAY evening, June 1st, more than 2,500 old time employes, active and retired, together with numerous Omaha civic representatives, leading executives of American railroads and industries and numerous other guests, attended a dinner sponsored by the 25 Union Pacific Old Timers' clubs held in the Ak-Sar-Ben coliseum, the purpose of the dinner that of commemorating Mr. Jeffers' rise from call boy at North Platte to the position of President of the Union Pacific Railroad, together with fifty years of continuous service in various capacities.

Brief speeches of congratulation were made by Mr. D. B. Robertson, President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, of Cleveland, Ohio; Dr. F. W. Clayton, Rector of All Saints Episcopal Church of Omaha; Mayor Dan B. Butler of Omaha; Mr. W. A. Harriman, Chairman, Union Pacific Board, New York City; Mr. H. A. Scandrett, Trustee of the Milwaukee, acting as toastmaster, and Governor Cochran, who delivered a brief address. Mr. Robertson said in part "I have never known Mr. Jeffers figuratively to give his railroad to the workers but he is fair and honest with his men for he gets down to the rails with them." Speaking of the high standard maintained by the Union Pacific in its labor relations, Mr. Robertson further said, such "is due in large measure to the campaign of education carried on under Mr. Jeffers' policy. The officials study and learn to understand the problems of the employes, and the employes study and learn to understand the problems of the management. The results reflect the soundness of such a policy. The Union Pacific under Mr. Jeffers' management never appealed a labor dispute to any adjustment board."

Dr. Clayton said in part "We may thank God for men like Mr. Jeffers to take the leadership in our country to preserve that which our fathers have handed down to us, if we are called upon to defend the place of our democracy in this world. There is a need today for patriotic action, not just patriotic speeches, and that is why I like this man Jeffers. He is a man of action."

Mr. Harriman declared that upon a revival of the tough moral fiber which produced Mr. Jeffers and his contemporaries, depends the welfare of the nation. Mr. Harriman said "I am convinced the time has come when this country is at the crossroads. We can go down the road we have watched the democracies of Europe travel or we can revive the spirit that made this nation great and strong. Today we may be approaching the gravest dangers with which this country, with all its vicissitudes, has yet been confronted. Are we prepared in spirit to face them? We are embarking on a national military preparedness program on a gigantic scale. Is not the first step in such a program preparedness of the spirit? Anyone who thinks of an armament program as a way of improving the standard of living is not being realistic. If the democracies in Europe are defeated, national security can be forged only from the sweat and sacrifice of all our people —the same sweat and sacrifice that forged our heritage. Our heritage is a democracy that respects the dignity of man, not a state that considers him a mere pawn, and a free enterprise that has given this country and the world industrial progress, a country where a career such as that of Bill Jeffers' is possible."

Mr. Jeffers, deeply affected by the praise accorded him, spoke briefly, saying in part that "troubled times make it apparent that we are going to have a job to do. There is a need for straight thinking, cooperation and action. To labor I want to say this is a time for cooperation, for helping, for stamping out dissension. We will do a much better job if we work together as we have done in the past. Every man has his problem, whether he is the man on the street or the industrialist. Neither side must take advantage of the emergency. Let's be Americans first, union men and industrialists afterwards. At the moment our job is to think. The emergency has not yet arisen, but it will arise. The railroads are the first line of American defense and I have an abiding faith in the employes of American railroads—all railroads. I am sure that both employes and officials will do their part."

Resolutions on the Death of Mr. Nathaniel D. Moore

THE JUNE issue of the *Employes' Magazine* made mention of the passing of Mr. N. D. Moore, in Seattle, on May 17, 1940. There has since come to us a copy of Resolutions passed by the Bituminous Coal Producers Board for District No. 23, Seattle, a tribute carrying so much of tender affection and friendship, as to warrant its reproduction. With Messrs. Evans, Francis and Swem, the memory of

that kindly gentle soul that seemed to love all humanity, will remain with us to the end.

After examining the customary forms of Resolutions and after trying to fit them into a suitable form for our good friend Nat Moore, we decided that the usual form would not be entirely suitable so we adopted the following method of making a record of our appreciation of our late friend.

Instead of a series of WHEREASES we would like to say:

WE HAVE BEEN WITH HIM down in the canyons where the clear, sparkling waters cascaded over the sandstones and shales of the coal formations he loved so dearly and listened to him talk about friends, miners, businessmen and also the problems of his company. At the conclusion of each such friendly chat we would realize how he had minimized his own importance and had magnified the importance of some of his friends or business associates.

WE HAVE SAT WITH HIM IN THE COAL PRODUCERS MEETINGS and have seen him pace the floor in the back of the room after a hectic session and after someone had expressed himself, perhaps in a manner that would prove how selfish we can sometimes be, only to hear Nat minimize the selfish remarks of the previous speaker and try to eliminate the stings, if there were any. And then he would make a proposition that would smooth over the troubled waters, but often at a sacrifice to his own interests.

WE HAVE BEEN IN HIS HOME and have observed him entertaining his guests with the help of his gracious wife and have seen him mingle with those there and have seen him make every effort to be sure that each one would relax and thereby be in a position to enjoy that which was provided by their gracious hosts. Anyone who ever attended the gatherings at the home of Nat and Margie Moore knows how charming Nat and his helpmate always were.

WE HAVE SEEN HIM among his office staff and have watched their almost idolizing gazes as he walked among them while trying to make their pathways freer of thorns and barbs, not taking into account the additional toll on his own nervous and physical system. He had the best interests of each and everyone of them very much at heart.

WE HAVE SEEN coal miners, dirty with coal grime, come out of the damp dark depths of the coal mine and, on reaching the top of the slope see Nat, go over to him and then Nat would always say: "Hello, Joe" or "Hello, Mike" as the case might be and right back at him, regardless of the fact that a miner was talking to the President of the Company would come, "Hello, Nat."

WE OBSERVED AT NAT'S FUNERAL Presidents of banks, Vice-Presidents of railroads, businessmen, associates in his company, coal miners and mine workers all with saddened faces and among many of them we noticed tears coursing down their cheeks and they were unashamed.

IN CONCLUSION we can truthfully say: There was only one Nat Moore and we doubt if there will ever be quite another, with all the lovable qualities he possessed, and if there were any means of sending him a message, we would like to say to him,

"We miss you already Nat and we will always miss you. May you rest in peace".

Guffey Bill Coal Prices

MORE THAN two years ago a distinguished member of the Bituminous Coal Commission told us in Washington that prices would be out and in force in three weeks and that prosperity would immediately overtake our decadent industry. Weeks and months have passed and millions of dollars have been spent, and now we are informed by a man who claims to be in close touch with the situation that prices may be expected about August 1st.

The Guffey Bill was one of the most ill-advised pieces of legislation ever placed on the statute books and since the inception of the first bill, later declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, this theory of legislation has proved a continuous handicap to the industry. As contracts for a given period have been prohibited, the consumer has been compelled to place his coal orders on a month to month basis, with the result that the operator has in turn been compelled to run the gauntlet of competition every month instead of a period of one or more years. It is now three years and two months since the Act of 1937 went into effect, and yet no prices.

If and when prices are eventually established, it is expected that a perfect avalanche of protests will pour in from producers and consumers alike, and more and more of the operators' production and the mine workers' jobs, will be compelled to yield place to natural gas, fuel oil and government subsidized hydro-electric power.

Those in charge of the job of trying to make the law work, at least insofar as the technical staff and the present Director Mr. H. A. Gray is concerned, have perhaps done the best they could, but like the Allies, they have been compelled to retreat month after month. It is not only a total impossibility to establish and maintain 500,000

prices on a competitive basis in an industry which is in a continuous state of flux, but it is also hard to see how the provisions of the law can be carried out in 1940 on the basis of mine costs incurred in 1938.

Harriman Safety Medals Awarded

AGAIN the Union Pacific Railroad was the winner of the Harriman Gold Medal Award founded by Mrs. E. H. Harriman in 1913 in memory of her husband Mr. Edward H. Harriman, "to stimulate a direct effort for the conservation of human life."

The South Central District of the Union Pacific was the winner for the year 1939 of the gold medal, thirty-eight railroads competing, this the eighth gold medal won by the Union Pacific System.

Mr. Samuel O. Dunn, editor of *Railway Age*, in commenting on the safety records of the railways on the occasion of the award, said:

"In the five years 1905-1909, inclusive, the number of passengers killed per one billion passengers carried one mile was 15.85. In the five years ending with 1914 this figure was reduced to 8.8; in the five years ending with 1919 to 7.5; in the five years ending with 1924 to 4.7; in the five years ending with 1929 to 3.6; in the five years ending with 1934 to 2.25; and in the five years ending with 1939 to 2.05. The reduction from 15.85 in the five years ending with 1909 to 2.05 in the five years ending with 1939, was a reduction *in proportion to the amount of passenger traffic handled*, of 87 per cent.

"During the last five years all passengers were carried almost 500 million miles for each one killed. Therefore, the average passenger could now count upon traveling 60 miles an hour for about 930 years before meeting with a fatal accident. No other means of transportation can show a safety record approaching this. Probably there is now no other place on earth where it is as safe to be as on an American railway passenger train.

"Next as to railway employes. In the five years 1905-1909, inclusive, out of each 10,000 employes there were 23.7 killed. In the five years ending with 1914 this figure was reduced to 20; in the five years ending with 1919 to 15.5; in the five years ending with 1924 to 10; in the five years ending with 1929 to 8.6; in the five years ending with 1934 to 5.6; and in the five years ending with 1939 it was 5.8. Within thirty years the danger of a fatal accident in railway employment has been reduced 75.5 per cent.

"How has this reduction of accidents—this great increase of railway safety — been achieved? By (1) improvement of railway operating rules and methods, by (2) improvement of railway plants, but principally by (3) educating employes and securing their co-operation. A great majority of railway and all other accidents always were, and still are, due not to shortcomings of rules or plants, but to 'man-failures,' and the great achievement of railway managements and employes has been that of getting railway personnel to observe constantly in all its many kinds of work the fundamental rule of safety first."

The performance of the railways as a whole has been well followed by that of The Union Pacific Coal Company, where fatal accidents were reduced from the five years ending 1927 to the five years ending 1937, (a period of ten years) over 64 per cent, the reduction from the five years ending with 1927 to the year 1939, (a period of twelve years) 277 per cent.

Dunkerque

THE following editorial, which appeared in the *New York Times*, has been widely quoted.

"So long as the English tongue survives, the word Dunkerque will be spoken with reverence. For in that harbor, in such a hell as never blazed on earth before, at the end of a lost battle, the rags and blemishes that have hidden the soul of Democracy fell away. There, beaten but unconquered, in shining splendor, she faced the enemy.

"They sent away the wounded first. Men died so that others could escape. It was not so simple a thing as courage, which the Nazis had in plenty. It was not so simple a thing as discipline, which can be hammered into men by a drill sergeant. It was not the result of careful planning, for there could have been little. It was the common man of the free countries, rising in all his glory out of mill, office, factory, mine, farm and ship, applying to war the lessons he learned when he went down the shaft to bring out trapped comrades, when he hurled the lifeboat through the surf, when he endured poverty and hard work for his children's sake.

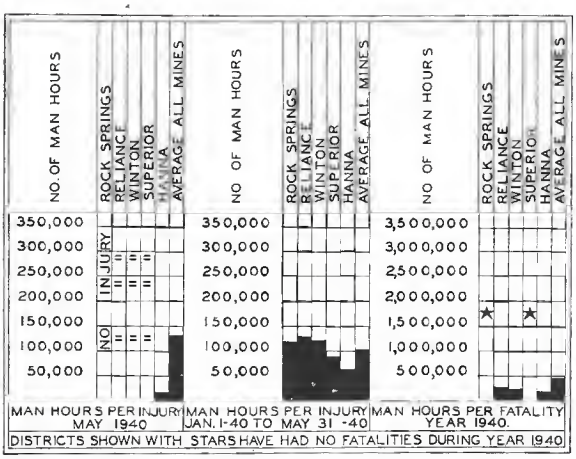
"This shining thing in the souls of free men Hitler cannot command, or attain, or conquer. He has crushed it, where he could, from German hearts.

"It is the great tradition of Democracy. It is the future. It is victory."

The father was reading the school-report which had just been handed to him by his hopeful son. His brow was wrathful as he read: "English, poor; French, weak; mathematics, fair"; and he gave a glance of disgust at the quaking lad. "Well, dad," said the son, "it is not as good as it might be, but have you seen that?" And he pointed to the next line, which read: "Health, excellent."

Make It Safe

May Accident Graph



DURING the month of May there were two severe injuries, both of which were in the same mine. The first was an injury to a young man, which resulted in the loss of four fingers of his right hand. The second was an injury to an older employe, which resulted in his death several hours later. This was the third fatality of the year and the first at Hanna since July, 1935. Three of the districts have had one fatality each and seven of the ten mines have had one or more injuries during the first five months.

While the frequency rate of accidents (number of accidents per million man hours worked) has improved in the past few months, the severity rate (number of days disabled resulting from injuries per thousand man hours worked) should be of concern to all of us.

The type of accidents which have occurred brings more forcibly to our attention the importance of individual responsibility and the determination of every man to keep his mind on his job and to do everything possible to eliminate accidents to himself and his fellow workman. This is of utmost importance in stopping this trend of severe accidents. Study your job, determine the hazards of your work and the best way to take care of these hazards, and you will find it has an important bearing on the reduction of injuries. *Work only the safe way.*

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

MAY, 1940

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	21,084	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	33,635	0	No Injury
Rock Springs Outside	15,942	0	No Injury
Total	70,661	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 1	19,180	0	No Injury
Reliance No. 7	15,624	0	No Injury
Reliance Outside	7,966	0	No Injury
Total	42,770	0	No Injury
Winton No. 1	18,172	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½	20,384	0	No Injury
Winton Outside	9,005	0	No Injury
Total	47,561	0	No Injury
Superior "C"	14,448	0	No Injury
Superior "D"	13,713	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	28,203	0	No Injury
Superior Outside	13,891	0	No Injury
Total	70,255	0	No Injury
Hanna No. 4	23,513	2	11,757
Hanna Outside	12,240	0	No Injury
Total	35,753	2	17,877
All Districts, 1940	267,000	2	133,500
All Districts, 1939	174,344	2	87,172

LOST-TIME INJURIES AND MAN HOURS BY MINES

JANUARY 1 to MAY 31, 1940

Place	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
Rock Springs No. 4	110,544	0	No Injury
Rock Springs No. 8	171,941	3	57,314
Rock Springs Outside	79,927	0	No Injury
Total	362,412	3	120,804
Reliance No. 1	120,771	1	120,771
Reliance No. 7	95,116	1	95,116
Reliance Outside	46,914	0	No Injury
Total	262,801	2	131,401
Winton No. 1	92,876	0	No Injury
Winton Nos. 3 and 7½	107,163	2	53,582
Winton Outside	45,484	0	No Injury
Total	245,523	2	122,762
Superior "C"	76,391	2	38,196
Superior "D"	71,778	0	No Injury
Superior D. O. Clark	142,548	2	71,274
Superior Outside	69,039	0	No Injury
Total	359,756	4	89,939

Hanna No. 4.....	127,771	3	42,590
Hanna Outside.....	61,265	0	No Injury
Total.....	189,036	3	63,012
All Districts, 1940...	1,419,528	14	101,395
All Districts, 1939...	1,288,688	9	143,188

Mid-Year Safety Meeting

THE DRAWING for the semi-annual Safety award will be held in the Old Timers' Building at Rock Springs, 8 P. M., Thursday, July 11, 1940.

For the meeting held last February, a most interesting and rather unique method was employed whereby technicians of Radio Station KVRS, Rock Springs, and of the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, working with the staff of The Union Pacific Coal Company, worked out a system whereby the different mining districts held meetings simultaneously with the meeting in Rock Springs, and listened to the program in the Old Timers' Building. A similar system, but somewhat amplified, will be used this time. Mr. Eugene McAuliffe plans to attend the meeting at Hanna, speaking from there, and Mr. George B. Pryde will be the speaker at the Superior meeting. Through the radio and telephone hook-up, these speakers as well as those at the main meeting in Rock Springs, will be heard at all the district meetings. Mr. I. N. Bayless will act as General Chairman at Rock Springs, and our friend, Thomas Berta, assisted by a young lady, will supervise the drawing.

Our safety record was rather bad for the first three months of 1940, but we are picking up to some extent, and it is hoped by the end of the year we will be in line with our 1939 performance. We are appealing to all those who were eliminated from the drawing for the first half of the year to work without accident during the latter half of the year, so that they may participate in the drawing which will be held in February, 1941.

The grand prize at the meeting July 11th will be a five-passenger automobile, with all the latest improvements and Safety features. In addition to this, there will be three cash prizes, one of $50 and two of $25 each.

The following rules will govern the contest:

1. All men employed in and around the mines, whose names appear on the pay rolls for June 1 to 15, 1940, and who have not sustained a lost-time injury are eligible to participate in the award, unit foremen and monthly salaried men excluded.

2. Lists of the men eligible to participate in this award will be made at the district mine offices and forwarded to the Auditing Department to be checked. Thereafter the name of each man on the lists will be put into a capsule and deposited in a locked box, this box to remain in the possession of the Auditing Department until the night of the drawing.

3. A list showing the men eligible to participate in the award will be posted on the bulletin board at each mine.

4. To win, an employe must be present at one of the five Safety meetings. For example, a man working at Winton and living in Rock Springs may attend the Rock Springs meeting or any of the other meetings should he choose to do so. A district may win only one prize.

5. Preceding the drawing, the Auditor will put the capsules containing the names into a bowl.

6. The capsules will then be thoroughly mixed.

7. A small girl, blindfolded, will draw one capsule from the bowl. The man whose name is written thereon will be the winner of the automobile (subject to rule No. 4). If, for any reason, the man does not qualify, an additional capsule or capsules will be drawn until the winner is determined. This process will be repeated to determine the winner of the second prize of $50, the third prize of $25, and the fourth prize of $25.

May Injuries

JOHN WAKKURI, *American, age 25, single, machine runner's helper, Section No. 2, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* Amputation of four fingers of right hand.

The working place was a room which was being driven on the strike and the floor of the room had been cut level. John and his partner were preparing to cut the place and were unloading the machine from the truck. The machine lacked about two feet of being off the truck when it became necessary to change the jack pipe. After the position of the jack pipe had been changed, the machine man was holding it in place. John was at the controller and was holding the lead rope while it was tightening. As the rope tightened, John, who was apparently thinking of something else, failed to move his hand, and the rope pulled his right hand about two-thirds around the rear sheave wheel. It was necessary to amputate the fingers shortly after the injury occurred. Upon examination, the rope was found to be in good condition.

Mining machines can be operated safely but it requires the undivided attention of the workman.

WILLIAM CARNAHAN, *American, age 59, married, parting tender, Section No. 1, Hanna No. 4 Mine.* FATAL.

The scene of this accident was a slope parting on which there are three tracks, the low side track being the passing track. The center track is for the loads and the one on the high side for empties. The motorman brought in twenty-one empties and put them on the empty track. The parting tender coupled these to four empties which were standing there. The rope rider pulled the trip up and cut off five cars, allowing the motor to get the loaded trip and start off the

(*Please turn to Page 290*)

Individual Safety Standings of the Various Mine Sections in the Annual Safety Contest

January 1 to May 31, 1940

IN JUST a few days some lucky Union Pacific Coal Company employe, who has worked during the first half of the year without a lost-time injury, will be the winner of a 1940 model five-passenger automobile, likewise three other employes will receive substantial cash awards. This will mark the climax of the safety contest for the first half of this year. As this article is being written, there is still nearly a month before the contest closes and the safety record at the end of May is not as good as we should like it to be but the man hours per injury for the past few months have been steadily gaining and it will be possible at least to equal last year's record for frequency rate if this gain continues.

There are now five sections reporting two injuries each and four with one each, making a total of nine out of the forty-two surface and underground sections which have jnjuries reported against them. Looking at the brighter side, there are thirty-three "No Injury" sections. We are counting on these "No Injury" sections to continue through the balance of the year. The men working in the sections, against which injuries have been reported, should endeavor to keep the record free of further injuries during the last half of the year. This can be done if each person will do his part as an individual and cooperate as a group.

This is a contest in which all may win. The automobile and cash prizes mean something, but he also wins, who, by working safely, works without an injury—his prize may even be the saving of his own life.

UNDERGROUND SECTIONS

	Section Foreman	*Mine*	*Section*	*Man Hours*	*Injuries*	*Man Hours Per Injury*
1.	R. J. Buxton	Rock Springs 8,	Section 1	48,391	0	No Injury
2.	Julius Reuter	Reliance 1,	Section 3	45,423	0	No Injury
3.	Ben Lewis	Rock Springs 8,	Section 2	43,876	0	No Injury
4.	Reynold Bluhm	Rock Springs 4,	Section 1	37,961	0	No Injury
5.	Chester McTee	Rock Springs 4,	Section 3	37,562	0	No Injury
6.	Arthur Jeanselme	Winton 1,	Section 2	37,149	0	No Injury
7.	Homer Grove	Reliance 7,	Section 3	35,931	0	No Injury
8.	Richard Haag	Superior D,	Section 2	35,917	0	No Injury
9.	Dan Gardner	Superior D,	Section 1	35,861	0	No Injury
10.	Lester Williams	Rock Springs 4,	Section 2	35,021	0	No Injury
11.	B. W. Grove	Reliance 7,	Section 2	34,895	0	No Injury
12.	John V. Knoll	Winton 7½,	Section 3	34,489	0	No Injury
13.	John Peternell	Winton 1,	Section 1	32,515	0	No Injury
14.	R. C. Bailey	Winton 7½,	Section 1	27,846	0	No Injury
15.	Clyde Rock	Superior C,	Section 1	26,208	0	No Injury
16.	Thos. Rimmer	Hanna 4,	Section 3	25,711	0	No Injury
17.	Ben Cook	Hanna 4,	Section 4	25,494	0	No Injury
18.	James Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section 5	25,347	0	No Injury
19.	Carl A. Kansala	Superior C,	Section 2	24,647	0	No Injury
20.	Sam Canestrini	Reliance 1,	Section 1	23,338	0	No Injury
21.	Wilkie Henry	Winton 1,	Section 3	23,212	0	No Injury
22.	Andrew Spence	Winton 7½,	Section 4	22,946	0	No Injury
23.	F. L. Gordon	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 7	20,979	0	No Injury
24.	Dominic Martin	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 2	20,433	0	No Injury
25.	Wm. T. Sharp	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 1	20,307	0	No Injury
26.	Paul B. Cox	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 4	20,300	0	No Injury
27.	Marlin Hall	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section 5	20,223	0	No Injury

28.	Chas. Kampsi	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section	6	19,866	0	No Injury
29.	Robert Maxwell	Reliance 1,	Section	2	52,010	1	52,010
30.	David Wilde	Rock Springs 8,	Section	4	39,564	1	39,564
31.	W. B. Rae	Hanna 4,	Section	2	24,962	1	24,962
32.	Jack Reese	Reliance 7,	Section	1	24,290	1	24,290
33.	Andrew Young	Rock Springs 8,	Section	3	40,110	2	20,055
34.	Frank Hearne	Hanna 4,	Section	1	26,257	2	13,129
35.	Wm. S. Fox	Superior C,	Section	3	25,536	2	12,768
36.	John Valco	Winton 7½,	Section	2	21,882	2	10,941
37.	R. A. Pritchard	Sup. D. O. Clark,	Section	3	20,440	2	10,220

OUTSIDE SECTIONS

1.	Thomas Foster	Rock Springs	79,927	0	No Injury
2.	Port Ward	Superior	69,039	0	No Injury
3.	E. R. Henningsen	Hanna	61,265	0	No Injury
4.	William Telck	Reliance	46,914	0	No Injury
5.	R. W. Fowkes	Winton	45,484	0	No Injury
ALL SECTIONS, 1940			1,419,528	14	101,395
ALL SECTIONS, 1939			1,288,688	9	143,188

May Safety Awards

THE MONTHLY safety meetings for May were held at Hanna, Superior, Rock Springs, Winton and Reliance on June 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th, respectively.

Two sound pictures, "Men and Machines," and "America—Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow," were shown at all of the meetings.

Mr. McAuliffe attended the Rock Springs and Reliance meetings, and he not only spoke on the subject of safety but also gave a good talk on "Americanism." Mr. Bayless spoke at the Superior, Hanna and Winton meetings, and stressed the need for everyone to assume the responsibility of his particular job.

Nine of the ten mines were eligible to draw for cash awards, and eight drew for the awards for suits of clothes.

Following are the winners:

Mine	First Prize $15 Each	Second Prize $10 Each	Third & Fourth Prizes $5 Each	Unit Foreman $10 Each
Rock Springs No. 4	Wm. St. Croix	Ben Toucher	Urban Toucher) Wm. F. Wilson)	Alfred Russel
Rock Springs No. 8	Wm. McMillan	Robert McMillan	Tony Pivic) Max Pivic)	DeForest Nielson
Reliance No. 1	William Sellers	John Kulich	Fernand Marcy	Shandow Bacskay
Reliance No. 7	Frank Liska	Steve Kudar	Joe Varros	Albert Gaylord
Winton No. 1	Nick Kragovich, Jr.	Elmer Heaberlin	Wm. Markisich	Wilkie Henry
Winton Nos. 3 & 7½	Joe Jurich	Geo. Herd, Sr.	Robert Morgan	J. V. Knoll
Superior "C"	Chas. Niederaufner	Fred Skerbinc	Earl Williams	Carl Kansala
Superior "D"	Dave Gathercole, Sr.	Pete Lemich	Wm. Clark	Jas. S. Faddis
Superior D. O. Clark	Frank Hysell	Florian Anselmi	Enrico Juarez	F. L. Gordon
TOTAL	$135	$90	$55	$90

Suits of clothes awarded: John Sikich, Rock Springs No. 4 Mine; John Bugas, Rock Springs No. 8 Mine; Luther Bolen, Reliance No. 1 Mine; William Tolar, Reliance No. 7 Mine; Andy Smith, Winton No. 1 Mine; Elvin Robinson, Winton Nos. 3 & 7½ Mines; Eugene Caserotto, Superior "D" Mine; and Carlo Montalvo, Superior D. O. Clark Mine.

Hanna No. 4 Mine was ineligible to participate.

Engineers Triumph in First Aid Field Day

Superior Boy Scouts, Winton Senior Girl Scouts, and Hanna Junior Girl Scouts Also Come Out on Top.

The First Aid team organized by the Engineering Department turned in a high score of 1496.75 to win possession of the challenge cup for one year in the men's division of the annual field day, and $30 to each team member. The personnel of the team was: L. D. Knill, captain, Arvo Mackey, Frank J. Stortz, Jack Parr, Frank Lebar, and DeForest Neilson. This was the first competition for the team as a whole, and for some of the members it was their first experience in serious First Aid work. The team had been organized and practicing but little more than a month.

The second-place winner was the Hanna No. 1 team, and Superior "D" Mine took third place, with scores of 1493.00 and 1492.75, respectively.

The Superior Boy Scouts, who took third place last year, rose to the top this year, winning in their division with a score of 1484.50 while the Hanna Japanese teams took second and third places, respectively.

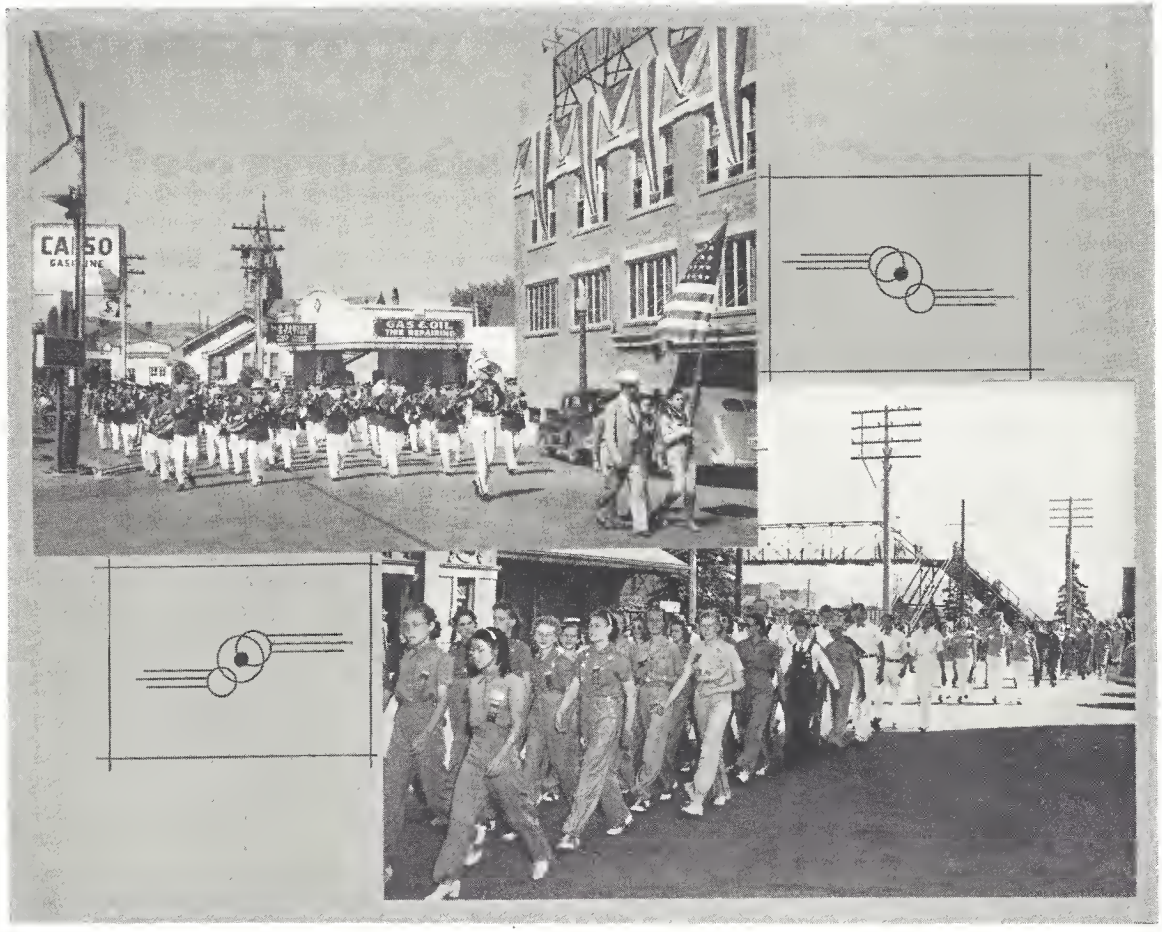
In the Senior Girl Scout division, the team from Winton took the honors this year, this group of girls having been on the bottom of the list in 1939. The Senior Girls from Hanna ranked second, and the Superior Senior Girls were third.

The Junior Girl Scouts from Hanna walked away with first place in that division, while Winton and Rock Springs placed, respectively, second and third.

The complete scores of all the teams are given at the close of this article.

The activities of the day started with the usual parade of the teams from the freight depot to the Old Timers' Building, on the floor of which the competition took place. Superintendent V. O. Murray, of Rock Springs, and a color guard of Boy Scouts, led the parade, the music for which was furnished by the Rock Springs Band of The Union Pacific Coal Company under the leadership of James Sartoris.

The large hall of the Old Timers' Building was



Upper—The Rock Springs band, preceded by Old Glory carried by Boy Scouts, leading the First Aid Parade. Mrs. V. O. Murray marching beside the color bearer.
Lower—Girl and Boy Scout Teams in the parade.

WINNING MEN'S FRIST AID TEAMS

1. **Engineering Dept. First Aid Team — Winners 1st Place**

Top—Frank J. Stortz, Jack Parr, Frank Lebar, De-Forest Nielson.
Bottom—Arvo Mackey (Patient), L. D. Knill (Captain).

2. **Hanna No. 1 First Aid Team — Winners 2nd Place**

Top—Reggie Hearn, Everett Wist, Joe Mellor, Robert Norris.
Bottom—John L. Lee (Captain), Lawrence Cheesbrough (Patient).

3. **Superior "D" First Aid Team — Winners 3rd Place.**

Top—Malcolm McLeod (Patient), Harold Massie (Captain), George Gillilan, Nick Conzatti, Jr.
Bottom—John P. Zadra, William Faddis.

completely filled with relatives and friends of the competing teams, as well as other interested spectators, and the fifteen Boy and Girl Scout First Aid Teams, attired in their varicolored uniforms. presented a kaleidoscopic scene to those watching the contest.

Our good friend, W. D. "Billy" Ryan, assumed the position of chairman for the meet, and turned in his usual fine job of keeping the contest running smoothly and maintaining order in the building. This was his twentieth consecutive trip to Rock Springs to perform these duties.

E. H. Denny, District Engineer of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah, served as Chief Judge, and was assisted by sixteen other judges in this most arduous task. These judges are all listed at the end of this story.

The morning, which was taken up by the Scout contests, passed uneventfully, and as soon as it was determined there were no tied scores to be worked off, Mr. Ryan dismissed the company for lunch, they to reassemble immediately after the flag-raising ceremonies which were scheduled to take place in front of the Old Timers' Building right after lunch.

The men's problems were also worked uneventfully, and, when they had finished, while the judges and recorders were assembling their figures to determine the winners, Mr. Ryan called on Mr. Paul Weir for his impressions of the day's activities. Mr. Weir, a consulting mining engineer, came from Chicago, Illinois, to speak to the Old Timers the following day, and his remarks to the First-Aid teams and spectators are reproduced herewith:

> "Today I have witnessed a spectacle the like of which cannot be seen anywhere in this world outside of Rock Springs, Wyoming. I have seen First Aid meets of sorts, but this is the

WINNING GIRLS' FIRST AID TEAMS

1. First Place, Winton (Senior Girls)

Top—Mary Besso, Jane Wilson (Patient), Joyce Wilkes.

Bottom—Mary Jane Hanks, Gwen McTee (Captain), Margaret Strannigan.

2. Second Place, Hanna (Senior Girls)

Top—Margaret Dexter, Shirley Warburton, Constance Kelly.

Bottom—Dorothy Norris (Patient), Beverly Wright (Captain), Betty Pickup.

3. Third Place, Superior (Senior Girls)

Top—Georgia Noble, Ruby Dalnodar (Patient), Margaret Gillilan.

Bottom—Betty June Richardson, Elizabeth Flockhart (Captain), Margaret Angeli.

4. First Place, Hanna (Junior Girls)

Top—Marjorie Bailey, Margaret Bamber, Marjorie Wright.

Bottom—Phyllis Hapgood (Patient), Catherine Freeman. Helen Cummings (Captain) absent.

5. Second Place, Winton (Junior Girls)

Top—Katherine Kobler, Betty Gibbs (Patient), Marjorie Benson.

Bottom—Helen Milonas, Violet Herd (Captain), Ellen McTee.

6. Third Place, Rock Springs (Junior Girls)

Top—Betty Jane Wilde, Silva Roughly, Elizabeth Zupence.

Bottom—Angela Katana, Patsy Campbell (Captain), Anna Yovich (Patient).

first time I have ever seen the junior and senior meets held under the same roof the same day. The conduct of the meet has been splendid.

"For me to say anything at all to you about the direct benefits of First Aid work would be quite out of place, but there are the indirect benefits of First Aid work on which I should like to say a few words, particularly as they affect you junior teams of both boys and girls. These girls of today are the wives of the sons of this community of tomorrow. Likewise, the boys of today are probably the future employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company. Lessons learned when you are young are probably learned more thoroughly and remembered longer than those which are learned later in life.

"I think it is mighty fine for these boys and girls to take the interest in First Aid work which they have exhibited here today. To these

boys and girls there is a very direct advantage in First Aid activities in that they learn the value of cooperative effort, of team work, of working together. But I am also sure that in the First Aid work they likewise learn what causes injury-producing accidents in coal mines. Knowing the causes, they have a valuable foundation on which to build their enthusiasm for Safety work.

"I enjoyed very much watching the spectacle today, and a spectacle it is, and my congratulations not only to the teams that have participated, but also to a very attentive audience."

Following Mr. Weir's talk, Mr. Ryan asked Mr. E. H. Denny to perform his duties. Mr. Denny first pointed out that, since the organization of the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association in 1919, there have been 1,280 awards made of Certificates of Honor,

WINNING BOYS' FIRST AID TEAMS

1. First Place, Superior Boy Scout First Aid Team

Top—Alfred Menghini, Robert Haueter, Finley McLeod.

Bottom—Leno Menghini, James Kladianos (Captain), Bobbie Ellis (Patient).

2. Second Place, Hanna Boy Scout First Aid Team

Top—Robert Henningsen, Sam Harrison, George Wales.

Bottom—Donald Hearne, Dean Ryder (Captain), Fred Hapgood (Patient).

3. Third Place, Hanna Japanese Boy Scout First Aid Team.

Top—Bernard Killian, Floyd Penman, George Tanigawa.

Bottom—Sam Nakazona, Harry Nakazona (Captain), Robert Okamoto (Patient).

these being for "Safety achievements of companies, acts of heroism on the part of individuals, and for Safety achievements of individuals," and that, for the year 1940, 180 of these certificates have been presented. He also stated that, since 1929, there have been 21 of these certificates awarded to The Union Pacific Coal Company and its mines.

Mr. E. H. Denny, of the United States Bureau of Mines, stationed in Salt Lake City, Utah, then presented Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association Certificates of Honor to Winton Mine No. 1, to Hanna No. 4 Mine, to No. 1 Mine, Reliance, and to "C" Mine, Superior, this ceremony taking place after all the problems had been worked and while the judges and recorders were compiling the results. The complete text of Mr. Denny's speech is given below:

"Mr. Chairman, Mr. McAuliffe, ladies and gentlemen:

"I again have the honor this year of announcing certain Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association awards to the employes of The Union Pacific Coal Company. Up to about ten days ago, Mr. Harrington, my chief, expected to be here to make these awards in person, and at the last minute he found he had to stay in Washington because of an emergency.

"Now the Joseph A. Holmes Safety Association awards for Safety work of individuals, for mines of the Company, and for the Company as a whole, and for individual acts of heroism, are nothing new to this Company. Awards have been made over a considerable period of years.

"Partly for my own curiosity and partly as a matter of interest to you, I reviewed the record of this and other companies over the years, and I find that the award of certificates in the Holmes Safety Association first started in 1919. The first few years the Bureau did not award very many certificates for Safety performance. We did not run across many outstanding records. But year by year the number of outstanding records has grown, and I might say, too, that the

1. *The Winton Girl Scout First Aid Team, First Place Winner, Senior Division, receiving cup and prizes.*
   Jane Wilson, Mary Bessor, Margaret Strannigan, Gwen McTee (Captain), Joyce Wilkes, Mary Jane Hanks.
2. *The Hanna Girl Scout First Aid Team, First Place Winner, Junior Division, receiving prizes.*
   Helen Cummings, Margaret Bamber, Marjorie Wright, Phyllis Hapgood, Catherine Freeman.
3. *The Superior Boy Scout First Aid Team, First Place Winner, receiving prizes and cup.*
   Robert Haueter, Finley McLeod, James Kladianos (Captain), Leno Menghini, Alfred Menghini, Bobbie Ellis.

standards for awarding these certificates have grown, so that today we would not award a certificate for achievements which we would make an award for in 1919.

"I notice that in 21 years, that is, since 1919, there have been 1,280 awards. These are for Safety achievements of companies, acts of heroism on the part of individuals, and for Safety achievements of individuals, and this year the number totals 180. Of these, two companies were given recognition in Wyoming, the Elkol Mine of The Kemmerer Coal Company, of which I had the honor to make the presentation two nights ago, and four mines of this company. Now, in going over the records of this company and its individuals here, I find that over the years, beginning in about 1929, there have been approximately 21 certificates awarded to this one company and to mines of the company.

"Now this year recognition is given to Winton Mine No. 1 'for operating without a lost-time accident from October 29, 1938 to December 31, 1939 (and continuing), employing an average of 207 men, with 338,465 man-hours of exposure and producing 330,393.25 tons of coal.' That is the Winton award.

"The next is to Hanna No. 4 Mine 'for operating without a fatality from July 30, 1935, to December 31, 1939 (and continuing), employing an average of 299 men, working 2,159,446 man-hours and producing 2,303,772.90 tons of coal,'

"And to the No. 1 Mine, Reliance, an award 'for operating without a fatality from January 25, 1933, to December 31, 1939 (and continuing), employing an average of 263 men, working 2,780,125 man-hours and producing 2,629,-981.30 tons of coal,'

"And the fourth award to "C" Mine, Superior, 'for operating without a fatality from October 20, 1933, to December 31, 1939 (and continuing), employing an average of 176 men, working 1,717,611 man-hours and producing 1,476,902.50 tons of coal.' And Superior has had a number of awards over the years.

"Now these four awards are a record of real Safety achievement on the part of The Union Pacific Coal Company and its employes, but they are more than that, and the particular reason I like to see these awards given out by voice, and published over the United States, is to give emphasis to other companies, to other mines, that this can be achieved, that Safety can be achieved, that it is being achieved by this company and some 179 other companies that I mentioned that have been recognized this year. And so again I want to say to you that I consider it a particular privilege to award these Certificates to you, through Mr. McAuliffe."

The complete text of Mr. McAuliffe's remarks, in accepting these four certificates for the mines mentioned, follows:

Chief Judge E. H. Denny (left) of the Bureau of Mines and Judge Arthur Jeanselme examining patient after problem. Captain Geo. L. Addy, Superior "B" (right).

"I really feel very humble in the light of the situation which has presented itself to us today. Mr. Denny has been coming to us for many years; he is one of the hard-working members of the United States Bureau of Mines engineering staff, a man whom perhaps we know best out of that splendid number of men who have been coming to us and who have gone elsewhere in the coal and metal mines of the country. To receive these certificates from Mr. Denny is an honor. To receive them on your behalf is more than an honor. I also wish to express my very deep appreciation of the splendid program presented here today by our young people, and by our older men. Naturally we expect more of mature men than of young people, but you have both done splendidly in the past in the matter of training, and in your performance here today, and, of course, we are very grateful for the attendance of so many people. I said to Mr. Pryde just a few minutes ago that we would presently have to expand this building to take care of our friends who come to see these young people and the mine workers perform.

"Now Mr. Ryan has work to do. This has been a splendid day and the weather man has been good to us, and I am sure most of you enjoyed the speech of Mr. Simpson, and the ceremony of the flag raising. Coming at this particular time I think that it must have impressed everybody as much as it did me. It was something worth while, appropriate and fitting. Again I thank you."

Following the presentation of the certificates by Mr. Denny, Chairman Ryan granted those present a short recess, and as soon as the recorders had completed their tabulation and handed Mr. Ryan the names of the winning teams, everyone was recalled into the building. Mr. Ryan read the names of the teams placing first, second, and third, and President McAuliffe presented the awards to the happy winners, as follows:

To the Men: First prize, $30.00 to each team member and possession of the challenge cup for one year; second prize, $20.00 to each team member; and third prize, $10.00 to each team member.

To the Boy Scouts: First prize, sleeping bags, and possession of challenge cup for one year; second prize, automatic reels; third prize, dress oxfords.

To the Senior Girl Scouts: First prize, wrist watches and possession of the challenge cup for one year; second prize, house coats; third prize, slack suits.

To the Junior Girl Scouts: First prize, fitted cases; second prize, tennis rackets; third prize, manicure sets.

1. *Hanna Junior Girl Scouts First Aid Team working problem during contest.*
2. *Hanna Japanese Boy Scouts First Aid Team working problem during contest.*
3. *Judge James Richardson, of Climax, Colorado, carefully watching team during men's First Aid contest.*

The first three teams in each division have been indicated, and below is a list showing the relative standing and scores of all participating teams:

MEN'S DIVISION

1. Engineers 1,496.75
2. Hanna No. 1 ..... 1,493.00
3. Superior "D" 1,492.75
4. Winton No. 1 ..... 1,492.00
5. Hanna No. 2 ..... 1,489.50
6. Superior "B" 1,487.75
7. Winton No. 7½ 1,487.25
8. Superior D. O. Clark 1,487.00
9. Reliance No. 7 ..... 1,485.25
10. Reliance No. 4 ..... 1,484.25
11. Rock Springs No. 4 ..... 1,484.00
12. Superior "C" 1,473.00
13. Winton No. 3 ..... 1,472.50
14. Rock Springs No. 8 ..... 1,468.00
15. Southern Wyo. Util. Co. 1,446.75

BOY SCOUTS

1. Superior 1,484.50
2. Hanna 1,480.00
3. Hanna Japanese 1,473.50
4. Rock Springs 1,467.00

Group picture of First Aid Teams participating in the Annual First Aid Contest held at Rock Springs, June 14, 1940.

5. Reliance 1,457.25

SENIOR GIRL SCOUTS

1. Winton 1,494.75
2. Hanna 1,489.25
3. Superior 1,481.50
4. Reliance 1,459.50
5. Rock Springs 1,458.50

JUNIOR GIRL SCOUTS

1. Hanna 1,473.00
2. Winton 1,464.75
3. Rock Springs 1,463.50
4. Reliance 1,453.50
5. Superior 1,439.00

As before stated, Mr. E. H. Denny, District Engineer of the United States Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah, officiated as Chief Judge. He was assisted by the following sixteen judges:

Mr. M. C. McCall, Associate Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. W. W. Kessler, Principal Safety Instructor, United States Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. A. D. Look, Associate Engineer, United States Bureau of Mines, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. D. F. McElhattan, Representative, Mine Safety Appliances Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. Oscar Glaeser, Safety Engineer, U. S. Smelting Refining and Mining Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. J. G. Hadley, Employment Director, Utah Copper Company, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. James Richardson, Safety Engineer, Climax Molybdenum Company, Climax, Colorado.

Mr. Rex Coates, Chief Engineer, The Kemmerer Coal Company, Frontier, Wyoming.

Mr. George Jackson, Independent Coal & Coke Company, Kenilworth, Utah.

Mr. W. H. Walsh, Safety Engineer, Southern Wyoming Coal Operators Association, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Mr. Douglas Harris, Lion Coal Corporation, Rock Springs, Wyoming.

Mr. Lyman Fearn, Green River, Wyoming.

Mr. Homer Grove, Reliance, Wyoming.

Mr. Arthur Jeanselme, Winton, Wyoming.

Mr. Thomas Lucas, Hanna, Wyoming.

Mr. Thos. Allen, Chief Mine Inspector, State of Colorado, Denver, Colorado.

Edward Morgan and Manuel Grillos were recorders, and J. V. McClelland and Lawrence Rock were timekeepers.

For those who desire to read Mr. Ryan's comments at the close of the contest, the complete text of his remarks is presented herewith:

"I will not have much more to do this trip. We are waiting now for a report from the recorders, but I cannot help at this particular time to contrast what we have seen here today, (not only in this building but outside at the flag raising), with the conditions that exist in Europe at the present time. Every man, woman and child in this building today should thank God that you are living under that flag you saw raised out there in the area, this afternoon. We may have our faults in this country. I have been all over it, in every section of it, and I still am not afraid to say any place or anywhere, I know that it is the best place in the world today to live.

"Now I seldom refer to myself. I think I should this afternoon. I want to take advantage of this opportunity to express my personal and keen appreciation for the many courtesies extended to me during the twenty consecutive trips that I have made to Rock Springs and of-

ficiated at your meetings as I have today. I have never heard a word of discord. I have never heard a word of complaint about the way the meets have been managed, and that is evidence that both the Boy and Girl Scout teams and the men are good Scouts themselves. You can take a licking, and take it with your chin in the air. You have done it in the past, and you will do it today. You cannot all be first, but in this matter Safety you can all be first class. I do not know whether I will ever return to Rock Springs. I think I will, unless Mr. Pryde or Mr. McAuliffe tells me not to.

"Now before I close these few rambling remarks, I want to sound a note of warning. When you ramble around the world and slip into your eightieth year, you are going to slow up a little, in more ways than one, and that is where I have landed. I feel in pretty good shape. I think I will be back with you next year, and I hope that Mr. McAuliffe will see fit to extend this building, and I think if he does we will still fill it for him."

Boy and Girl Scout Banquet

THE First Aid Field Day for the Boy and Girl Scout teams was climaxed by a banquet served by the ladies of the No. 4 Community Council at the Rock Springs No. 4 Community Hall at 6:30 P. M. Fifteen colorfully dressed Scout teams, accompanied by the chaperons, together with several Scout officials and guests, were present.

"Never a dull moment," a promise made by our efficient toastmaster, Mr. Morgan Roberts, was certainly fulfilled. Mr. Thomas "Carpenter" Smith led the community singing, and competition between the boys and girls, singing the Scout hiking songs, was one of the high lights of the evening. The girls may have had the edge in tone, but the boys certainly supplied the volume. Miss Silvia Roughley, of the Rock Springs Junior Girl Scout team, favored with a violin solo, and Mrs. V. O. Murray was the accompanist for the singing.

Short talks complimenting the Scout teams on their fine First Aid work demonstrated in the morning's contest, and the spirit displayed by the losers as well as the winners, were given by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Muir, Mrs. Frank Marocki, representing the Girl Scouts, Dr. Oliver Chambers, President of the Pilot Butte District of the Boy Scouts, Mr. Eugene McAuliffe, Mr. Paul Weir, Dr. L. E. Young, Mr. Fred S. Wilkey, Mr. George B. Pryde, Mr. I. N. Bayless, and Mr. W. D. Ryan.

The First Aid judges present were introduced by Safety Engineer R. R. Knill, and the invocation and benediction were pronounced by Rev. Keenan Sheldon.

WSM radio station at Nashville, Tennessee, is the tallest in the world—878 feet. KDKA at Pittsburgh, comes next in line with 718 feet. KVRS at Rock Springs extends in the air 182 feet.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF CALENDAR DAYS WORKED BY DEPARTMENTS OR MINES SINCE THE LAST LOST-TIME INJURY

FIGURES TO MAY 31, 1940

	Underground Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4	310
Rock Springs No. 8	100
Reliance No. 1	94
Reliance No. 7	77
Winton No. 1	581
Winton No. 3 Seam	114
Winton No. 7½ Seam	329
Superior "C"	45
Superior "D"	282
Superior D. O. Clark	86
Hanna No. 4	8

	Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs No. 4 Tipple	3,503
Rock Springs No. 8 Tipple	2,083
Reliance Tipple	289
Winton Tipple	3,703
Superior "C" Tipple	709
Superior "D" Tipple	1,157
Superior D. O. Clark Tipple	856
Hanna No. 4 Tipple	931

	General Outside Employes Calendar Days
Rock Springs	2,815
Reliance	772
Winton	3,300
Superior	3,572
Hanna	1,675

MAY INJURIES

(Continued from Page 279)

parting with it. After the trip had traveled a short distance, it stopped and Carnahan, who was riding the rear end, thought the motor was stalled and that the trip was to be split. However, after he walked a couple of car lengths he noticed that he had failed to couple the second slope trip ahead and started to flag the motorman back. The empties apparently were not pulled far enough in the clear and Carnahan, who was walking along the high side of the loaded trip as it was being pushed back, was caught between the loads and the empties.

Keep Your Name Off This List

THE FOLLOWING men, on account of their having sustained a lost-time injury during the period January 1 to May 31, 1940, are ineligible to participate in the drawing for the grand prize, an automobile to be awarded at the mid-year safety meeting, July 11, 1940. Meetings will be held at all districts and employes may attend any one of the five meetings.

Oscar Brown, Rock Springs
Albino Brugnara, Rock Springs
Anton Drnas, Rock Springs

Elmer Paul Schreck, Reliance

William Legere, Winton

Steven Babel, Superior
Dan Borcich, Superior
George Horbach, Superior
Lawrence Zelinski, Superior

Joe McAllister, Hanna
John Wakkuri, Hanna

Schools

SELECTED for the engineering scholarship awarded annually by The Union Pacific Coal Company of Rock Springs, Vernon Gras, son of company painter Raymond Grass and wife, of Rock Springs, passed the best competitive examination, and, beginning in September next, will enroll at the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado. Vernon graduated from the Rock Springs High School in May. The young man carries with him the best wishes of the many friends and aquaintances of the family.

Michigan School of Mines, to the extent of 20 of its pupils and three instructors, will pay a return visit to our mining properties on July 9th and 10th.

In a revival of the pioneer Yale expeditions which were begun some seventy years ago by Professor Othniel C. Marsh, and continued several decades later by Professor Richard S. Lull, a party of Yale undergraduates and advanced students this summer visited the Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, South Dakota and Nebraska regions which supplied not only to Yale University but other institutions specimens which have since built up the science of vertebrate paleontology and provided material for research and exhibition.

The expedition, sent out by the Peabody Museum of Natural History and the Yale Department of Geology, has been made possible by an anonymous patron of science, and was led by Dr. G. Edward Lewis, curator of the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology. The party of four left New Haven June 1st in an especially built truck. In Colorado they were joined for a time by a party from the University of Colorado under the direction of Dr. Robert W. Wilson.

The expedition has two objectives, the same as those set forth by Professor Marsh, who was a nephew of Charles Peabody, founder of the museum and the first Professor of Paleontology at Yale: first, the collecting of fossil vertebrates for research and exhibition purposes in the Peabody Museum; second, the training of students of paleontology in field work for the collecting of research material to be used in their studies.

The University of Michigan has opened its twelfth summer session covering field work in surveying, geodesy and geology, the enrollment showing 34. The place is named Camp Davis, after Professor Davis, its dean of engineering and founder of the camp, the location of which is near the mouth of the Hoback River, 18 miles from Jackson, Wyoming.

Here is shown a young lady graduate of the local High School, class of '40, Mary D. Katana. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Katana, residence 1238 Ninth Street. Mr. Katana is employed in our Mine No. 8, Rock Springs.

"AIN'T IT THE TRUTH"

MRS. GABLEY: "This morning Mrs. Crabbe told me the very gossip I asked you not to repeat to anyone because I promised Mrs. Bone I wouldn't tell."

MRS. JABBER: "Why, the mean thing! She promised me she would not tell a soul. I'll certainly tell her a thing or two!"

MRS. GABLEY: "Oh, no, don't do that! I told her I wouldn't tell you she had told me you told her."

Pittsburgh Plate Products holds the distinction of being the second oldest regularly published house organ in the country, while "Locomotive" is given first place, its first issue being in 1867 by the Hartford Steam Boiler and Insurance Company.

Rock Springs Pays Homage to the Flag

DURING the recess between the Boy and Girl Scout First Aid Contest, and that of the Men's teams, held in the Old Timers' Building, Friday, June 14, Flag Day exercises sponsored by Archie Hay Post No. 24 of the American Legion, and B. P. O. Elks Lodge No. 624, were held immediately in front of the Old Timers' Building, the Boy and Girl Scouts participating.

The exercises expressed a high measure of dramatic patriotism, including, as it did, a review of the various flags under which the earliest colonists lived, with a graphic illustration of the evolutionary steps that occurred from the earliest British flag on through to the Stars and Stripes of today.

Mr. Millard Simpson delivered a most stirring address following the raising of the flag to the top of a specially constructed flag pole, the Rock Springs Community Band under the leadership of Mr. James Sartoris accompanying the raising with the stirring strains of the Star Spangled Banner. Mr. Simpson who is a Casper, Wyoming, attorney and a product of Wyoming, said in part:

"Flag Day in Rock Springs is an eventful day. It is renowned throughout Wyoming and this western country. Here today in this historical place are gathered Americans of many nationalities. Products of approximately fifty nations—all here, heads high, hope in their hearts, courage in their faces; love of country in their breasts—to pay homage to the Stars and Stripes.

"In this vast audience are men, women and children of every nationality; each worshiping his own God—each enjoying liberty of action—liberty of thought—liberty of speech; the children attending a common school; reading the same books; hearing and speaking the same language—all living their own lives—secure in the knowledge that all these advantages are bestowed upon us under the loving protection of our flag. Here in America—a country founded upon a belief in God, and dedicated to Him, we today breathe free air, enjoy individual liberty, stand in the open unafraid of death-dealing from the blue skies above. Why can we do this? The question answers itself. We live in the United States of America. Is there any one within the sound of my voice—in America—who wants to live elsewhere? Is there any one here who would trade places with any of the people in Norway, Poland, Austria, Germany, or any other country of Europe? I think not. But wait! We are in effect in this war! We are no longer neutral. We are merely non-belligerent, as was Italy but a few short days ago. There is a deep and profound anxiety among our American people which arises from the fact that daily drifts demand new and different choices; new and different decisions, that we may be confronted instantly with the necessity of defending ourselves, our country. This is no time for complacency, laziness or indulgence. We must act, act quickly and completely to prevent the loss of these riches of ours. Let's not be like the churchman who talks about church, but never goes. Let us not be lulled to a sense of false security by the siren-song of a fifth columnist. Let us realize that we are an object of other designing nations bent on doing us mischief. When bandits stalk abroad, armed to the teeth with engines of destruction, let us arm ourselves to the teeth with more destructive engines, more deadly firearms, more mighty mechanized forces, and say with proudly beating heart and undaunted courage: 'Stand back. I am an American citizen. I'll blow you and your bloody pirates into Kingdom come, if need be, for the sake of democracy and this republic.'

"The time for testing the solidarity of our citizenship is here. Our greatest danger today is the weakening of our national unity. We must permit no fifth columns to disrupt that unity. We have witnessed in recent weeks the undermining of whole nations in Europe by the activities of such fifth columns. We want none of them here. But we have them. I listened to our President one Sunday night on the radio saying there must be no Trojan horse in America. On the very next Sunday night the Communist Party and Earl Browder on the same national radio hookup! Their candidate for President under sentence to jail, convicted as a liar, perjurer and conspirator against our Government! Their whole platform extolling the Government of Soviet Russia where liberty is dead! Their loyalty and affiliation with a foreign government! Not ours!

"Free speech! That is for Americans and free American institutions—not for foreign governments, their paid agents and affiliates. The only free speech we owe B rowder, the American affiliate of the Communist Party, or his ilk, is that degree of free speech Stalin would grant a Russian affiliate of either of our political parties. About all the free speech Stalin would grant them would permit them to say "God help me" as they face the firing squad. I doubt, in view of past happenings, if Stalin would allow the use of the word "God". He has exterminated all of God's citadels there.

"We cannot legislate civic responsibility and patriotism into our citizens. But we can educate them to these great virtues. Through education we can build up an appreciation of American values, love of country, and interest in community, state and national problems. Through educa-

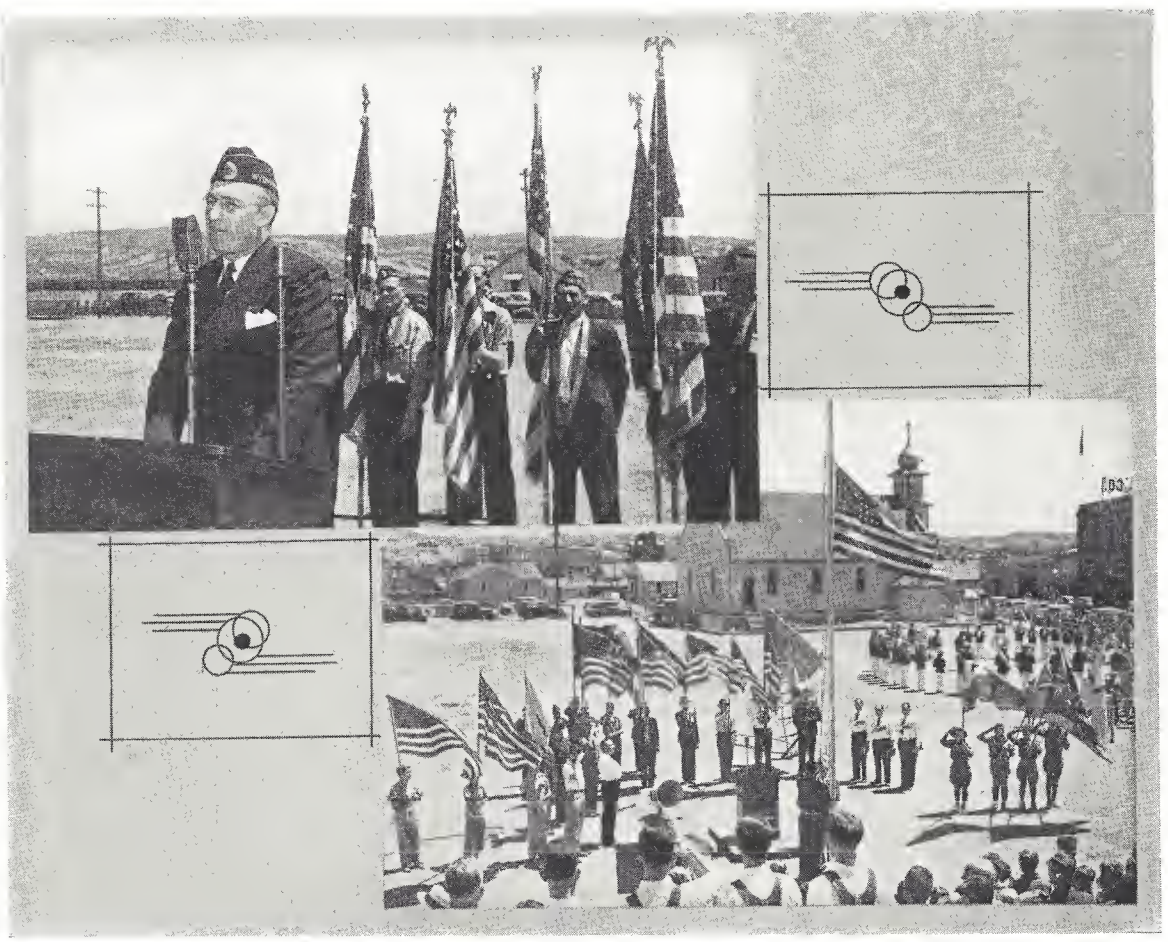
tion we can overcome apathy and indifference toward our affairs of government, and assure the extermination of fifth columnists.

"Americans should, Americans must arouse themselves to a higher and better appreciation of the blessings that we all enjoy. In the midst of plenty, surrounded on all sides by fertility and abundance we are prone to become oblivious to the glories of American life. There is no wrath too furious, no punishment too severe, for those who enjoy these blessings and at the same time seek to undermine and destroy our free institutions, our liberties and our national stability.

"As we read the news and listen to the hourly reports of the horrors of the war abroad, we raise our eyes today to the American Flag with a profound emotion of thankfulness. Our emotion springs from our faith in the promise of America which thus far has sheltered us from this current calamity. America holds peace, security, freedom, and happiness in sharpest contrast with the horrible fruits of the alien ideologies overseas. Of these blessings which we cherish, the American Flag is the symbol!

"We should celebrate this birthday of our Flag with deeper appreciation of the human and spiritual values which our Star Spangled Banner represents. Our Flag today radiates like a beacon of hope and refuge from the last stronghold of liberty and peace in a World gone mad with hatreds and intolerance. Our Flag stands for everything that is precious in the life of an American today—his right to live his life freely, to worship his God, to speak his mind, to read and write as he pleases, to work where he wants, to decide for or against a given thing and to stand by that decision, and to enjoy all these privileges without compulsion.

"Throughout America our Flag is flying proudly. There is no more thrilling picture than that of the Stars and Stripes waving aloft in red, white and blue. I know that Old Glory is flying high everywhere in our country today because we love it, not because our citizens are required by law to display it. No American is threatened with arrest if he fails to show the flag today. Our citizens hail the flag because they want to do it, because they are proud of it, because it means so much. Other flags may mean a glor-



Bottom—Flag being raised. Top—Millard Simpson, of Cody, Wyoming, addressing crowd at Flag Day ceremony at Old Timers' Building, Friday, June 14th.

ious past. The American Flag means a glorious future. It is not so much the flag of our fathers as it is the flag of our children, and of our children's children yet unborn. It is the flag of tomorrow. It is not the flag of empire, or of king, or of President. It is your flag, and my flag, the flag of the American people!

"We hear much of the opportunities and rights of citizens enjoyed under the American Flag, but little or nothing of the duties of citizenship under the flag. Too many Americans have been more concerned with what they can get under our flag than with what they can give! Today as never before every American must give Old Glory his complete loyalty; his unstinted support; his undying devotion. Never has it been so important that every citizen be true to our Flag; to our conscience, to our state, to our nation. America is now passing through a great crisis. The security of America today rests on the fidelity of her sons and daughters. God grant that none be found wanting!

"Let us on this Flag Day rededicate ourselves to greater service to country and our Flag. There is work for all of us in the safeguarding of our democratic institutions and our liberty.

"Let us draw inspiration for this service from the flag itself. It speaks to every American. Here is its message which should send a thrill to the very core of every red-blooded man and woman in America.

"Listen!

"Born during the nation's infancy, I have grown with it, my stars increasing in number as the country has grown in size; the domain over which I wave expanding until the sun on my flying folds now never sets.

"Filled with significance are my colors of red, white, and blue into which have been woven the strength and courage of American manhood, the love and loyalty of American womanhood.

"Stirring are the stories of my stars and stripes.

"I symbolize the soul of America, typifying her ideals and aspirations, her institutions and traditions.

"I have faith in the value of the common man and believe his possibilities are infinite.

"I reflect the wealth and grandeur of this great land of opportunity.

"I represent the Declaration of Independence.

"I stand for the Constitution of the United States.

"I signify the law of the land.

"I tell the achievements and progress of the American people in art and science, culture and literature, invention and commerce, transportation and industry.

"I control the strong, protect the weak, relieve the suffering, and do all I can for the betterment of mankind.

"I stand for peace and goodwill among the nations of the world.

"I believe in tolerance.

"I stand for a big broad patriotism and a rational nationalism.

"I wave exultantly over the school houses of the land, for education is the keystone of the nation and the schoolroom is my citadel.

"I am the badge of the nation's greatness and the emblem of its destiny.

"Threaten me and millions will spring to my protection.

"I am the American Flag!"

FOR THE DEAF

Dr. Christian A. Volf, Danish physicist, has developed a method of treating deafness with synthetic sounds which are recorded on phonograph disks and which vary in pitch and loudness. Used in accordance with a doctor's prescription for ten minutes daily at a prescribed level of loudness, they make the middle ear tingle and improve the sensitivity of the auditory nerves. "If the acoustic treatment is to help at all," says Dr. Volf, "its effects are noted within ten days; if no improvement is then observed, the type of deafness is such that further effort with synthetic sound is useless." About 5,000 records have thus far been distributed.

HE KNEW WHERE IT WAS

The judge had just pointed out to his court that a witness was not necessarily to be regarded as untruthful simply because he altered a previous statement.

"For instance," he declared, "when I entered the courtroom this morning, I would have sworn under oath that I had my watch with me. But later I recalled that I had left it under an envelope on top of my dresser."

That evening the judge's wife asked, "Why were you so worried about your watch... sending five men after it."

"I didn't send any men!" exclaimed the judge. "Great grief, what did you do?"

"Why I gave it to the first man who came. He knew just where it was."

BRIEF INCUMBENCY

A genealogist was employed by Mrs. Newrich to work up an impressive family tree for her. The only ancestor on record turned out to be noteworthy by virtue of having been electrocuted.

After some thought, the genealogist finally reported to his employer that her ancestor had "occupied the chair of applied electricity at one of our better-known public institutions."

A MAN!

Two bachelor girls of somewhat advanced years were discussing the approaching holidays.

"Sister Molly," said the younger, "would a long stocking hold all that you want for Christmas?"

"No, Elvira," said the older girl, wistfully, "but a pair of socks would."

Engineering Department

Outline of Discovery and Development of Coal Seams in Sweetwater and Carbon Counties, Wyoming

By C. E. Swann, Chief Engineer, The Union Pacific Coal Company

PART TWO

Rock Springs Coal Company's Mine No. 1: This mine is said to have been opened in 1869. Archibald Blair owned the property and opened the prospect as well as the mine. Work continued for a time and then the mine was shut down. Later the old Blair Mine was leased to P. J. Quealy, who worked it for some time. Part of this mine, as well as the East Half of Section 2, became the property of the Rock Springs Coal Company, which reopened the mine in 1887 and produced 47,300 tons of coal in 1888. It was abandoned in 1903. The old Blair Mine was opened on bed No. 1 just north of the fault above described. The original opening, known as the "Quealy Mine or Prospect," was opened on the same bed a few feet south of the fault by P. J. Quealy while operating the leased Blair Mine. Both mines were worked by the Rock Springs Coal Company. The coal from the Quealy Mine was run down an incline and loaded into cars at the Blair Mine. When operations at the Blair Mine were suspended, the Quealy Mine was also shut down.

In 1902, Matthew Muir reopened the Quealy Mine by driving a new entry near the base of Quealy's workings, so as to save haulage. The new entry is a few rods west of the Quealy opening. The mine lies between two faults, one at the north, the other on the south, the distance between them being about 750 feet. The coal has been mined 1,200 feet down the dip. This property is at present owned by The Colony Coal Company. The coal was hauled to the mouth of the mine by horse, transported by wagon or truck to Rock Springs, and sold locally or shipped with the Central Coal and Coke Company's coal. Practically all the coal taken out of this mine was used in Rock Springs for domestic purposes. Another opening, known as the "Young Mine," was made in 1883 on the same bed, a short distance to the north, by George Young. The mine was worked for a short time by the Excelsior Coal Company and then abandoned, because the coal was dirty and pinched out. The coal in the Blair Mine is about 11 feet thick, and in all the upper workings of the mine is perfectly clean. Bands of shale are encountered in the southwest workings. They occur, however, near the base of the coal, and 7 feet of clean coal lies above them. Union Pacific Mine No. 2, now abandoned, also showed bony coal on this bed in the western and southwestern portions of its workings. It seems probable that there is here an area or zone containing bands of shale in this part of the bed, and that both of these mines encountered it.

Central Coal & Coke Company's Mine No. 2: The Central Coal & Coke Company's Mine No. 2 was opened in 1888, on bed No. 7, and was closed about 1926. The mouth of the mine lies about 1¼ miles south of the shaft of The Union Pacific Coal Company's Mine No. 8. A slope is driven down the dip approximately 2,700 feet and entries are turned off toward the north and south. Most of the mine workings lie in the north and west halves of Section 36, Township 19 North, Range 105 West. This mine leased and worked a large block of coal under the town of Rock Springs on Section 35.

In the southern part of the mine, the coal is 6 feet 6 inches thick, in the northern part 4 feet 8 inches. On the north side a layer of bone from 4 to 8 inches thick is associated with the coal, but it pinches out before reaching the south side. Overlying the coal bed is 3 feet of shale, and on top of this is a 20-foot bed of gray sandstone. Twenty inches below the top of the coal bed is a shale parting three-eighths of an inch thick. A considerable number of slickensides and a few faults were observed in this mine. The largest fault lies in the SW¼, Section 36, and cuts the entries approximately at right angles. Farther west the strike changes and the fault passes into Section 35 with a trend a little south of west.

Sweetwater Camp (Now Quealy): The Sweetwater camp is the southern-most camp in the Rock Springs district. At present only the Gunn-Quealy Coal Company is operating in this camp in their No. 2 Mine on No. 3 Seam. Gunn-Quealy No. 1 Mine-No. 3 Seam, approximately one mile south, was worked out and abandoned.

The Central Coal and Coke Company worked mines 1, 3, 4, and 5 in bed No. 7, and all these mines were combined in the fall of 1907 and are considered as part of the Central Coal and Coke Company's mine No. 1, which is now abandoned. The camp is reached by a spur built up Sweetwater Valley from Blairtown, on the Union Pacific main line.

Central Coal and Coke Company's No. 1 Mine: Mine No. 1 of this company was opened by Mark Hopkins in 1888 at Hopkinsville. Shortly after the mine was opened it was sold to the Sweetwater Coal Mining Company and the name of the village was changed from Hopkinsville to Sweetwater, but is now known as Quealy.

The coal in this mine is from 7 feet to 7 feet 6 inches thick, with neither bone nor parting. A stratum of impure clay only a few inches thick immediately underlies the coal, and below this there is a firm, massive gray sandstone. Above the coal there is 10 feet of clay shale overlain by a reddish sandstone that is very persistent. The dip in in the mine averages 7 to 8 degrees N. 85 degrees W. A system of joints or slips commonly present in the Rock Springs coal is very prominent in this mine. In many places they part the coal from roof to floor every few feet. They are without doubt closely related genetically with the movements that produced the faults in the coal-bearing rocks. These slips run 5 degrees to 20 degrees south of the dip and are generally inclined toward the south. The faces present every peculiarity of faults, and along many of them there is an actual displacement of 1 to 4 inches. The fissures showing such displacement usually pass into the roof of the bed, but, where no displacement is observed, this is not the case.

The Central Coal and Coke Company's mines Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5, although opened separately and spoken of as separate mines, constitute in fact one large mine, resembling in this regard The Union Pacific Coal Company's mines Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10. All the mines are on bed No. 7, and the necessity of opening separate mines or changing the method of mining is due to the displacements caused by the numerous faults in this locality. As soon as mine No. 1 encountered the big fault on the north, the entire workings had to be readjusted. Nearly all of the available coal in Nos. 1, 3, and 4 had been taken out by 1907. What remained of these mines and the new workings called "No. 5" were worked out as parts of Central Coal and Coke Company's No. 1 Mine.

Blairtown Camp: The Blairtown camp lies about a mile south of Rock Springs, and has been the scene of coal mining for many years. The date of opening of this camp is usually given as 1869, although a few prospects were opened before that year. The Rock Springs Coal Company's mine, No. 1, or the old Blair Mine, was the first to begin operation and started in 1869. P. J. Quealy reopened this mine on bed No. 1, just north of the fault passing through the northern part of sections 1 and 2. He also opened a small mine on the same bed south of the fault. These two mines lie south of The Union Pacific Coal Company's mines Nos. 1, 2, and 4, on the same bed, described under Rock Springs Camp. In May, 1907, another mine was opened on bed No. 3, a short distance west of the Rock Springs Coal Company's mine No. 1.

Wyoming Coal and Coke Company's Mine: In April, 1907, the Wyoming Coal and Coke Company opened a mine on bed No. 3, north of the fault described above as passing south of the old Blair Mine. The south entries were worked only to the fault. Matthew Muir had previously opened a small mine on this bed a few rods south of the Wyoming opening and a few rods north of the fault contact. He leased the mine from Mr. Blair and worked it for a few years, until he encountered water. The new slope opened by the Wyoming Coal Company was driven down the dip of the coal bed, here about 12 degrees. In September, 1909, the slope was down 1,600 feet. About 730 feet down, a fault was encountered, which brings bed No. 1 up on the west into alignment with bed No. 3 east of the fault. Before striking bed No. 1, the slope passed through 90 feet of rock. Bed No. 3 was 4 feet 8 inches thick; bed No. 1 on the other side of the fault was 11 feet thick, mostly clean coal, with a few shale partings in the upper portion. In 1909, the company sunk a double-compartment shaft about 300 feet southeast of the mouth of No. 3 slope. The shaft was sunk 139 feet to a point where it struck bed No. 1. From the base of this shaft an entry was driven to the end of the old slope in Rock Springs Coal Company's Mine No. 1, commonly known as the Blair Mine. The Wyoming Coal Company purchased the Northwest Quarter of Section 2 from Mr. Blair and completed the workings of the old Blair Mine. A drill hole was sunk at the base of the shaft through bed No. 7, which was found to be 7 feet 6 inches thick. This company later sunk the shaft to the No. 7 bed and worked out this coal.

Van Dyke Camp: The Van Dyke camp lies two miles east of Rock Springs and was the first camp where the lower coal beds of the Rock Springs coal group were mined. The Van Dyke mine, opened by Hall and Cotton in 1870, is located in the Southwest Quarter of Section 30, Township 19 North, Range 104 West. The mine was soon abandoned, but was reopened by the Van Dyke Coal Company in 1888, when it produced approximately 20,280 tons.

The coal bed averages four feet in thickness. It shows little variation, being as a rule not less than 3 feet 8 inches nor more than 4 feet 2 inches thick. The roof of the bed is clay, which stands well so long as there is a current of dry air to carry away exuding moisture. Where it is not thus exposed, it scales down in thick, heavy slabs.

The floor is likewise clay, which is somewhat arenaceous a few feet below the coal. The dip of the bed where measured is from 3½ to 5 degrees nearly due west. The coal is clean, showing no shale partings.

Between the Van Dyke mine and bed No. 7 on an east-west line, there does not appear to be any beds of coal large enough to work, but there is a group of thin beds lying nearer the Van Dyke than No. 7, which increases in size toward the north. About a mile north of the Van Dyke main entry openings have been made on three of these beds, two of them showing only two or three feet of coal and the third 4 feet 2 inches of clean and bright-looking coal. Farther north, at Gunn, on the western slope of Baxter Basin, the beds are thicker, so that two of them are at least 6 feet thick, a third about 4 feet and several others smaller. Two of the larger coal beds were opened about three-fourths of a mile north of Gunn and are there nearly 7 feet thick. These beds are 40 feet apart, and at least 200 feet lower than bed No. 7, which outcrops at the upper edge of the bluff forming the side of the basin.

The Van Dyke mine was again abandoned in 1895, as the thin coal did not yield enough to pay the expense of operation. Since then the property passed to the Central Coal & Coke Company, which reopened the mine in the fall of 1909 and made preparations to extend the mine workings to much greater depths, but operated only a short time on account of cost. This mine is now the property of The Colony Coal Company.

Gunn Camp: The Gunn camp lies about 4½ miles northeast of Rock Springs, on the western edge of Baxter Basin. At this place P. J. Quealy and George Gunn, representatives of the Gunn-Quealy Coal Company, opened mines in order to develop the two beds which had been known throughout this district as the Van Dyke coal beds and which, up to that time, had been mined in a small way only in the Van Dyke camp, about 3 miles southwest of Gunn. In July, 1907, work was commenced on a spur from the Union Pacific main line near Baxter to the mine, and in September of the same year development of the mine was begun. The first shipment of coal was made in May, 1908.

The Van Dyke coal beds lie near the base of the Rock Springs coal group, and the lower bed, on which Mine "A" is located, probably corresponds to the upper Van Dyke coal bed at the Van Dyke camp. The mouths of the mines are about 4½ miles northeast of Rock Springs. Mine "A" is opened on the upper Van Dyke bed and "B", 40 feet stratigraphically above mine "A", is in what is known as No. 11 Seam. Later "C" Mine was opened on No. 7 Seam.

The coal pitches at this point about 9½ degrees a little north of west. The upper bed averages a little more than 6 feet thick. The lower bed runs about 4 feet 9 inches thick, being thicker toward the north. The lower mine has not been worked extensively. The upper mine, or "B" is down the dip 2,500 feet, with 8 entries turned to the north and south. The upper mine, "B", struck water level at the fifty level, or 900 feet below the surface, yielding about 200 gallons per twenty-four hours.

Other Openings:Many other prospects and entries have been opened on the Black Rock, Almond, and Rock Springs coal beds in the Rock Springs district. The most important are the Ludvigsen mine on bed No. 7, and the Carleson mine on one of the coal beds near the base of the Rock Springs coal group. Very little coal has been taken from these mines, most of it coming from the entries. The Ludvigsen mine was opened between two large faults and occupies the territory between the Central Coal & Coke Company's mine No. 2 at Rock Springs and the same Company's mine No. 1 at Sweetwater. Most of the other openings were made primarily for prospecting purposes, with no intention of developing mines at those particular places.

Interstate Camp: The Interstate Camp lies about 1½ miles north of No. 6, and is the only camp on the west side of the Rock Springs dome in this district where a mine has been opened in a coal bed belonging to the Black Rock coal group. This mine was opened in April, 1889, at the south center of Section 10, Township 19 North, Range 105 West. Work was continued for a year and abandoned in 1890, on account of the poor quality of the coal, which could not be shipped without slacking. The small amount of coal that was mined was hauled to market in wagons or to the spur of the Union Pacific Railroad near old No. 6 mine. The coal is of about the same grade as that in No. 6 mine, and would have no better market. This mine was reopened in 1933 and quickly abandoned account of the poor quality of the coal.

Point of Rocks District: The Point of Rocks district includes all the coal-bearing beds on the east side of the Rock Springs dome in the vicinity of Point of Rocks, or that part of the field north of Hallville, which is drained by Ninemile, Tenmile, and Twelvemile Creeks—the area whose natural source of supply and transportation centers around Point of Rocks. Although this was one of the first districts to be opened in the Rock Springs field, very little mining has been done in it. Thus far only one camp, a mile east of Point of Rocks station, has been opened in the district. The Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, which had a contract to supply coal to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, opened a mine on a coal bed of the Almond coal group at this place as early as 1868. The main drift at this mine was driven northward at right angles to the dip of the beds, which is nearly due east. The mine was in operation until December, 1869, and was then abandoned owing to the poor quality of the coal, as the same company was obtaining coal of a better grade at Rock Springs. The total production of the mine for that early period was 7,256 tons.

During the summer of 1907, the Rock Springs and Wyoming Coal Company reopened this mine and built a new spur from the main line to it, and in the latter part of the year began shipping coal. In the hill at this place, five coal beds occur within a vertical distance of 80 feet. The lowest is approximately 100 feet above the bed of Bitter Creek. The new company opened two beds in 1907. The upper bed is 6 feet 4 inches thick and the lower 5 feet 1 inch thick. In 1908 the lower bed, which had been opened in 1868 and cleaned out in 1907 in preparation for new work, was abandoned owing to the large amount of impurities which make the coal inferior to that of the upper bed. The poor quality of this coal may be due in part to its weathered condition near the face of the old openings, as it is well known that coal of this type deteriorates rapidly when exposed to air.

The upper bed varies slightly in thickness and was found to be 7 feet thick at the face of the mine in October, 1908. The yield of this mine in the fall of 1908 averaged 150 to 200 tons a day. There is a large amount of moisture in the coal, so that the company had considerable difficulty in disposing of the slack. At the mine the dip of the bed is about 6 per cent. The main entry, over 1,000 feet in length, was being driven on the level, or in places with a little upgrade in order to facilitate handling the loaded cars.

Black Buttes District: The Black Buttes district lies on the east side of the Rock Springs dome and includes all the coal-bearing beds from the Point of Rocks district southward to Black Buttes Creek, or all the territory in this part of the Rock Springs field whose source of supply and transportation centers about Black Buttes station.

The District was opened in 1868, when the Union Pacific Railroad was built along Bitter Creek valley. Several mining camps have been established, but none of them are very extensive. The mines in one camp were operated on a coal bed near the base of the Black Rock coal group, and those in all the other camps on coal beds in the Black Buttes coal group.

Black Buttes Camp: The first mine in the Black Buttes district was opened in 1868 in the hill east of Black Buttes station. It is commonly known as Morgan's mine and produced considerable coal. The coal, however, was inferior to the Rock Springs coal and the mine was soon abandoned. About 1890 it was reopened and continued in operation until 1893, producing about 50,000 tons. It was then again abandoned, presumably on account of poor markets for coal of that kind. The Company worked an upper bed 4 feet thick and the main bed, 15 feet lower, 8 feet thick. The latter supplied most of the coal while the mine was in operation. In the summer of 1907 the mine was filled with water, so that no further investigation could be made.

During the days of the overland stage a small mine was opened just back of the stage station where coal was mined for local use. Another small mine, known as Maxwell's mine, was opened in the Southeast Quarter of the Northeast Quarter, Section 9, Township 18 North, Range 100 West, but was abandoned shortly afterwards. Nothing further was learned regarding it.

In 1907, the Rock Springs-Gibralter Coal Company opened a mine about 1 mile southwest of the old Black Buttes mine, on the same coal beds. The upper or principal bed is 6 feet 6 inches thick. Another bed of good coal 2 feet 2 inches thick, which at present is not prospected, lies 13 feet 8 inches below the second bed. In working the coal, the miners go in a short distance and then drift along parallel to the outcrop. A slope on the upper bed is opened down the dip to a depth of 300 feet. The output of this mine in the fall of 1908 was about 200 tons a day.

Hallville Camp: The old Hall mine, about 4 miles northwest of Black Buttes station, on the west side of the railroad, was opened in 1868 on the same group of coal beds as those at Black Buttes. Regarding this mine, Clarence King makes the following statement:

"There are four seams of coal known to exist upon the claim. The upper one, 4 feet 8 inches in thickness, is near the surface and has never been developed, as the coal would be likely to prove of inferior quality. The second seam is 5½ feet in thickness, and has been worked to a considerable extent, furnishing all the coal that has been sent to market from this mine. The third seam, 12 feet below the second, and separated from it by a stratum of shale, is 9 feet 8 inches in thickness and promises to furnish coal fully equal in quality to that taken from the one above. No work has been done upon it further than to prove its existence. The lower seam is not developed, but is supposed to be about 3 feet in thickness."

This mine was situated just south of a large fault which carries the beds on the south side several miles toward the west. The mine was opened on a large fault block between Hallville and Black Buttes, and the beds are considerably distorted and irregular. The mine was worked for a short time and then was abandoned. At present only the ruins of the old camp remain.

In 1906 a mine was opened in a Black Rock coal bed east of the Railroad, in Section 28, Township 19 North, Range 100 West, by the Sioux City-Rock Springs Mining Company. This mine is south of a large fault which here, as well as at the old Hall mine, carries the beds on the south side several miles to the west. The company soon became involved in litigation, and all development work was abandoned. The mine was opened in a bed of coal 21 feet 10 inches thick by a slope driven down the dip to a depth of 300 feet. The first 100 feet was open-cut work, the remainder under light cover. Along the slope about 8 feet of coal was removed, the rest of the bed being left in place.

Wyoming Coal Production for 1939 Compared With 1938

THE figures shown below have been released by the State Inspector of Coal Mines, Mr. Hugh McLeod, showing coal production for the State of Wyoming for the year 1939:

	1938	1939
Number of counties producing coal	15	17
Number of mines reported	113	135
Number of mines not reported that have been inspected	15	52
Number of men employed inside	3,902	3,414
Number of men employed outside	966	873
Total number of men employed	4,868	4,287
Tons of coal undercut with machines	4,674,801.80	5,023,013.88
Tons of coal mined by hand	363,254.97	123,834.08
Approximate tonnage strip mined	180,997.59	13,113.35
Total Production	5,219,979.40	5,411,017.81
Increase		191,038.41
Number of coal cutting machines	283	292
Number of coal loading devices	334	295
Average days in operation, all mines	149.52	162.2
Average days in operation, railroad mines	159.95	163
Number of fatal accidents	9	12
Number of non-fatal accidents	163	166
Tons of coal produced per fatal accident	579,894.92	450,918.15
Tons of coal produced per non-fatal accident	32,018.73	32,596.85
Number of employes per fatal accident	540.88	357.25
Ratio of fatal accidents per 1,000 employes	1.84	2.80
Number of employes per non-fatal accident	29.86	25.82
Ratio of non-fatal accidents per 1,000 employes	33.48	36.34
Pounds of black powder used	420,611.00	326,092.00
Pounds of permissible powder used	887,687.18	895,587.00
Pounds of dynamite used	32,620.00	36,263.00
Total pounds of explosives used	1,340,918.18	1,257,942.00
Tons of coal produced per pound of explosives	3.89	4.30
Tons of coal produced by mechanical loading	4,903,138.13	5,118,924.13
Per cent coal produced by mechanical loading	93.94	94.6
Tons of coal loaded by hand	315,916.23	290,521.83

The figures show that the number of men employed dropped from 4,868 to 4,287, a loss of 581 or 11.94 per cent; the total production, however, increased 191,039 tons or 3.66 per cent. The total days worked increased from 149.52 to 162.2 or 8.48 per cent.

The Union Pacific Coal Company's production compared with the total state production for 1938 and 1939 was as follows:

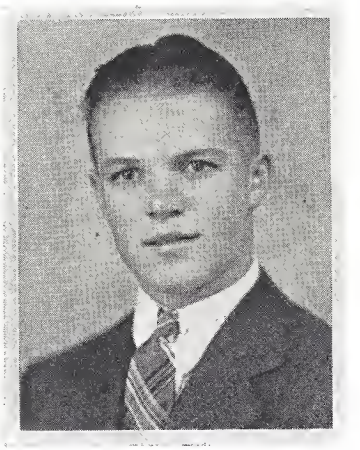
THE U. P. COAL CO.			*ALL COMMERCIAL MINES*		
Year	*Tons*	*Per Cent*	*Tons*	*Per Cent*	*Total State Production*
1938	3,016,927	57.80	2,203,052	42.20	5,219,979
1939	3,216,003	59.43	2,195,015	40.57	5,411,018
Increase	199,076		Decrease 8,037		Inc. 191,039

The commercial mines, producing 40.57 per cent of the State total, lost 8,037 tons or .36 per cent, while The Union Pacific Coal Company, producing 59.43 per cent of the State total, gained 199,076 tons or 6.6 per cent.

Vernon Gras Wins Engineering Scholarship

VERNON GRAS, the young man whose photograph is shown here, was the successful candidate in the 1940 competitive examination for the award of The Union Pacific Coal Company's Engineering Scholarship, he having made the highest showing of the four candidates, three from Superior and one from Rock Springs. Vernon graduated from the Rock Springs High School in May of this year, and lives with his parents at 822 McCarty Avenue, Rock Springs. His father, Raymond Gras, is employed as painter and outside laborer at Rock Springs mines.

Vernon was born in Rock Springs July 19, 1922, and has lived here all his life, having attended the Rock Springs grade and high schools. Besides being an excellent student, he has followed quite a number of outside activities, playing football, was on the Rifle Club, the Board of Control, a member of Gros Ventre honor society. He passed an excellent examination, and will enter Colorado School of Mines, at Golden, Colorado, as a Freshman for the fall term of 1940. During his entire high school attendance, Vernon kept in mind the fact that he would be a candidate for The Union Pacific Coal Company's scholarship, and prepared himself accordingly.



VERNON GRAS

In general, the response to The Union Pacific Coal Company's invitation for candidates for the Scholarship has been rather disappointing. For the year 1928, when the Scholarship was established, only two eligible candidates presented themselves. There were three candidates in 1929, and four in 1930. The awarding of the scholarship was discontinued from the latter year until 1938, when only one candidate presented himself. There were no candidates in 1939, and four in 1940.

What are the scholarship students doing now? Manuel J. Grillos, appointed in 1928 and graduated in 1932 from the Missouri School of Mines, is now

(*Please turn to Page 301*)

Songs For July

For our July selections we turn to a small volume, published a quarter century gone, "Songs of the Workaday World," by Berton Braley. Mr. Braley was born in Madison, Wisconsin, January 29, 1892, educated at the University of Wisconsin, and has busied himself since leaving school as a reporter, editor and author, taking up the occupation of war correspondent in 1915 when but twenty-three years of age, serving in that capacity until 1918, thereafter returning to literary work.

During his brief life Mr. Braley is said to have written 10,000 short verses and 450 short stories, all of which have been given to the public through various magazines and newspapers. Mr. Braley's forte is best expressed in the one short word—*action,* he loves to write of men, however rough, *that do things.* Our first choice "The Pioneers," relates the pioneer to the dreamer—they are inseparable.

"THE PIONEERS"

"They're the 'utterly foolish dreamers,'
Who dream of a better day;
They're not the plotters and schemers
Who work for glory and pay,
But with confidence undiminished
They dream of a world made new,
And after their days are finished
The wonderful dream comes true!

"They're the fighters who fight undaunted
For the utterly hopeless cause,
Ridiculed, jeered and taunted,
With never a lull or pause;
But after they've fought and perished,
And after their work is done,
The cause they have loved and cherished
Is lifted to fame—and won!

"They know the hope and the yearning,
The sting of the blind world's scorn,
But never the sunshine burning,
The skies of their visioned morn;
They're the warriors fine and splendid,
The fond and the faithful few,
Whose battles and work are ended,
Or ever the dreams come true!"

The author who lived in Butte for a period had a flair for the west and the metal mines, and it was these memories that prompted—

"NOSTALGIA"

"I'm goin' home where the mountains are,
Where a man's own eyes kin see as far
And farther too—in that atmosphere—
Than a man with a telescope kin here.

"I'm goin' home to the minin' town,
Where the boys is sinkin' the deep shafts down;
Where the hills is steep an' the scenery's bare,
An' there ain't no foliage anywhere—
I'm goin' home.

"I'm goin' home to the raw old camp,
Where the whistles hoot an' the engines stamp;
Where nobody asks you, 'Who are you?'
But only, 'Hey there; what kin you do?'
Where the slag dumps glow an' the ore cars bang,
An' the six-horse teamsters shout, 'G'lang!'
Where the chimneys flare with a hundred hues;
Where you play the game with a stack of blues,
Whoop if you're winner an' grin if you lose;
Where the pace is fast an' the blood runs hot,
An' you blow in all of the cash you've got—
I'm goin' home.

"I'm goin' home to my own again,
To the breezy girls an' the six-foot men,
To the rocky hills an' the sagebrush plains,
Where it always pours an' it never rains;
Six thousand feet above the sea,
Where the heart beats swift an' the soul is free;
Where you live like a live one—an' when you die
They lay you under the alkali
An' drink to your soul in a whisky straight,
An' shake fer the drinks at the graveyard gate.
You kin' have my job an' my office space;
I want to get out to the good old place
Where the peaks are white as the ocean foam—
I'm goin' home."

In a lighter vein was written the poem that follows, the story of an argumentative Scot, who after dying came back to the "Resoomin' av our argyment the night before I died," who was alas out-argued by "a dozen Socialists."

"THE GHOST OF PETE MCCLUSKEY"

"The ghost of Pete McCluskey came aknockin' on the door.
'Come in; come in,' I says to him; 'but do not thrack the floor—
'Tis newly washed this afternoon'—an' then I shuk wid fright,
For Peter stud before me an' the door still fastened tight.

"'Resoomin' av our argyment the night before I died,'
Said Pete McCluskey then to me, asittin' by my side,
'I've wandhered round the universe in spiritual guise,
An' since I died I find I am particularly wise;
An' I have thought av argyments that certainly is strong,
An' so I came to talk to ye an' show ye where ye're wrong,'

"I thried to speak, but not a word wud issue
from me lip,
While Pete McCluskey opened up an' let his
language rip.
He may have sailed the universe, but what he
didn't learn
Wud fill a library or two, with stuff besides to
burn;
His argyments was futile rot for all he was a
ghost.
I hope I'll have more brains than Pete when I
am with the host.

"But nary word cud I put in while he went on an'
on,
Explainin' foolish argyments till I was pale an'
wan;
He shuk his finger, slapped his knee, an' talked
an' talked some more,
An' though I am a patient man I sure was gettin'
sore;
His postulates was very bad, his premises was
worse,
An' yet I cudn't shut him up or answer him or
curse.

"As dawn came on he started off, asayin' as he
went:
'Now this is what I surely call a pleasant argyment.
You haven't had a word to say; I take it you agree
With all I've said?—to argue thus is Heaven
enough for me
Why shud I tap at Heaven's gate when this is
just as well?'
'It may be Heaven for you,' I say; 'but, Pete, for
me it's hell.'

"Then Pete he smiles an' disappears; but when he
came again
I had a dozen Socialists to help me out, an' then
They put poor Peter on the blink; it was a bitter
cup.
But even ghostly sophistries cud never shut them
up.

"It broke his heart, an' though he comes an' knocks
upon the door
He sits an' never says a word, while I—I have the
floor.
An' if you happen round at night you probably
will see
The ghost of Pete McCluskey always listenin' to
me!"

Somewhat after the style of Bret Harte with his bland Chinaman is the story:

"AND HALLOWELL CHAWED"

"Says Bill the Bad'un, as he blows in:
'You've heard 'em tell of Original Sin?
Well, I'm that party—the toughest yet;
The sort of person who'd just as soon
Shoot up the gang in a bum saloon
As scratch a match fer a cigarette.'
Then he shoots the glasses offen the bar
An' the gang it ducks—fer it looks like war;
Yet Hallowell never stops his jaws
As he chaws an' chaws an' chaws an' chaws.

"Says Bill the Bad'un: 'Say, I'm the worst
That ever carried a man's-size thirst.
There's a private buryin'-ground I've got,
A quiet an' peaceful an' lonesome spot;
An' though it's crowded a bit, I think
It could hold a dozen as like as not
If I planted you close in that little plot—
Will somebody kindly purchase a drink?'—
Hallowell doesn't stop ner pause
But chaws an' chaws an' chaws an' chaws.

"The tremblin' barkeeper sets 'em up,
An' Bill the Bad'un he waves his Krupp
An' orders the crowd that's left to prance
In a pained an' ponderous sort of dance.
But it don't quite meet with Bill's applause,
Fer Hallowell still just sets an' chaws.
Says Bill the Bad'un; 'There's one old gent
Who doesn't appear to know what's meant
By the terpsichorean art I teach—
I'll briefly explain in a louder speech,'
So a shot rang out and another, too,
An' the county coroner hove in view.

"Now down in that private buryin'-ground
Is a heap of earth in a six-foot mound;
An' often you'll notice, a-settin' there,
A quiet man with a languid air,
Who says, with barely an eyelash flicker:
'There's some is quick an' others is quicker,
But those that's quick is frequent dead
An' those that's quicker is quick instead.'
An' havin' expounded these simple laws,
Hallowell chaws an' chaws an' chaws."

VERNON GRAS WINS ENGINEERING SCHOLARSHIP

(Continued from page 299)

Assistant Safety Engineer for the Union Pacific Coal Company, and is in charge of ventilation in all mines of the Company. Frank P. Lebar, appointed in 1929, graduated in 1935 from the Colorado School of Mines, and is now Resident Engineer at Winton and Reliance. John E. Willson, appointed in 1930 and graduated in 1936 from the Colorado School of Mines, is Engineer's Helper at Winton and Reliance. Walfred E. Hensala was appointed in 1938, and is now attending the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado.

It is hoped that more students, the sons or wards of our employes, will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining a mining engineering education with financial assistance from The Union Pacific Coal Company, and optional service with this Company upon graduation.

The DeSmet Monument Now Designated as a Historical Marker

IN THE building of the West, history presents an outstanding personage in Father Pierre Jean DeSmet, S. J.

Born in Belgium on January 30, 1801, he joined the Jesuit Order at an early age and took up missionary life among the Indians of what is now Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa. At the age of 30 his health became impaired and he went back to his native land. Returning again to this country, he was appointed as a missionary to the Flathead Indians. Leaving St. Louis with the American Fur Company, he reached the Green River on June 30th, and on the following Sunday, July 5, 1840, in the presence of some two thousand Indians, trappers and traders, celebrated the first Mass in what is now the State of Wyoming. The trappers erected an improvised Altar of native rock, decorated it with wild flowers of the prairie, and the spot is often referred to as "The Prairie of the Mass." Until 1846 his life might be called a private one—crowded with adventure and danger as it took him over practically every foot of Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, the Dakotas, Washington and Oregon. From 1846 to 1870, we find him vested with public character, acting as pacificator for the United States Government and intermediary for the Indians, both of whom acknowledged him as "the sincerest friend." On behalf of the Indians, he crossed the ocean nineteen times, pleading his cause before Popes, Kings, and Presidents, and by actual calculation traveled 180,000 miles on his errands of mercy. He died in St. Louis, May 23, 1873.

The Baldachin of native cobblestone erected over the DeSmet Monument at Daniel, Wyoming, where will be celebrated the first Pontifical High Mass to be said in Wyoming, in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the first Mass said in Wyoming by Father Pierre Jean DeSmet on Sunday, July 5, 1840.

In 1925, the ground upon which Fr. DeSmet said the first Mass in Wyoming was deeded to the diocese of Cheyenne. A granite altar-shaped monument was erected thereon, and on July 5th of that year was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. P. A. McGovern, Bishop of Cheyenne. Each year on the first Sunday of July, Mass is said at this monument. During the past few months a Baldachin has been built around and over the monument as a protection from wind and weather.

Coincidentally, this year, Wyoming celebrates her 50th anniversary of Statehood. The Historical Society of Wyoming has designated the DeSmet monument as a Historical Marker. On July 4th, Rev. P. A. McGovern will celebrate a Pontifical High Mass at this monument, at which His Grace Bishop D. G. Hunt, of Salt Lake City, will be the speaker. In attendance will be Governor Smith and his entire staff, as will be representatives of the Supreme Council of the Knights of Columbus and other distinguished guests.

NINE RULES FOR SUCCESSFUL LIVING

Here are nine rules for a successful life as outlined by Frank P. Graves, New York State Education Commissioner:

1. Like your work—learn to like it, if necessary.
2. Take pride in the quality and quantity of your output.
3. Do not be afraid to do more than you are paid to do.
4. Aim to accomplish 10 per cent better work than any of your associates.
5. Invite and undertake stiff assignments.
6. Cooperate with both your superiors and coworkers.
7. Keep physically fit.
8. Have confidence in yourself and your ability.
9. Cultivate a will to win.

POPULATION OF WYOMING CITIES

The 1940 census for this vicinity recently completed develops that Cheyenne is in the lead as the largest city in Wyoming, with a population of 22,408. Casper has 17,780, Laramie 10,698, Sheridan 10,507, Rock Springs 9,634, Rawlins 5,401, Green River 2,610, and Kemmerer 2,010.

It might be added that Rock Springs shows a gain of 1,190 since the last previous census.

Fitness For Flying

SYBIL Wisner Johnston, in "Hygeia," the Health Magazine, tells us that the modern air pilot's fitness for flying is checked every ninety days by an exacting physical examination, complete in every detail. This information is trite at this time when our government is pressing so many men into the flying service.

"If any physical imperfection shows up," she says, "even if only slightly out of the ordinary, steps are immediately taken to correct it, and in many instances as a precautionary measure the pilot is 'grounded' until he is back again to normal."

Between tests a pilot must report immediately whenever his physical condition becomes in any way impaired, and he must obtain a physical fitness clearance before he is again permitted to fly a plane.

A typical test for a pilot or stewardess takes two hours. The examinees themselves indicate the amount and kind of exercises they take, typical meals they eat and illnesses they have suffered and injuries sustained since the last examination.

A circulatory efficiency test, indicating the behavior of the heart and blood vessels under rest and exertion, is given. To check his equilibrium the pilot is required to stand on one leg with his eyes closed for fifteen seconds. If the findings are unfavorable, he is placed in a chair with his eyes closed, is rotated from side to side and asked his sensations. His answers show the fallibility of his sense of direction, and one such test usually convinces him that he cannot rely on his sensations when flying in overcast weather without any outside visual references and that he must trust his instruments implicitly.

Twenty-three distinct steps are included in the eye examinations. An instrument called a rotoscope checks the condition of the six pairs of tiny muscles controlling the movements of the eyeballs. Another instrument detects the amount of night blindness in the pilot's eyes. The determination of his depth perception, into which a "third dimension" factor enters, is especially important, for his ability to perceive objects in relief and correctly estimate their relationship to and distance from one another is important when taking off or landing a plane. Of course the usual more common eye examinations are also given.

Tests can rapidly determine whether the pilot has normal hearing. However, if his hearing is defective, additional tests by the use of a microphone and phonograph records, which permit the transmission of signals and tones similar to those heard aloft, are then conducted. In the phonograph test some static is introduced, too, in order to make the test a little more difficult and to simulate the worst possible conditions aloft.

Sinuses, nose, throat, mouth and ears are looked into. The chest is examined under the fluoroscope, and when necessary an X-ray film of the chest is taken for record purposes; an electrocardiogram is taken and results filed; a urinalysis is made; a blood count, hemoglobin estimation, and Kahn test are taken and the blood is typed.

Death of Wm. A. Carnahan

WM. A. CARNAHAN, Inside Laborer, Loader, etc., Mine No. 4, Hanna, died there on May 23rd as a result of injuries received. His first employment was in Mine No. 2 as a loader on June 16, 1917, under Superintendent Brooks, and his service has been continuous with the exception of a few brief periods. He was a member of the Old Timers Association. Was a married man and leaves to mourn his loss a widow and three dependent children.

Coal Here, There, and Everywhere

IN THE first quarter of this year, Germany exported to Italy 1,933,261 tons of anthracite patent fuel, and coke. Great Britain and other foreign countries also furnished them 1,079,000 tons.

Mine Superintendent George A. Brown, of Superior, accompanied by his wife and son, left for Missouri to attend the graduating exercises at Kemper Military School, which Junior attends.

Sherman Hicks, son of Mine Superintendent Frank V. Hicks, is a member of this year's graduating class at St. John's Military Academy, Salina, Kansas, and his father, mother, and brother left here May 21st to witness the pleasing ceremonies.

The Western Regional Meeting of the A. I. M. E. is scheduled for Salt Lake City, September 10th to 13th, inclusive. A glance at the program gives promise of "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

The Mining Congress annual convention in May at Cincinnati proved to eclipse all former attendances, the total registration being 5,066.

Pahson: "Well, Rastus, that's a fine garden you have."

Rastus: "Yes, Pahson."

Pahson: "Youse must thank the Almighty for that."

Rastus: "Yes, Pahson."

Pahson: "What a patch of cabbage you have there!"

Rastus: "Yes, Pahson."

Pahson: "Youse must thank the Almighty for that."

Rastus (eyeing Pahson thoughtfully): "Pahson, did you ebber see dis piece ob ground when de Almighty had it all to Himself?"

Of Interest to Women

Choice Recipes

PEANUT COOKIES

½ cup fat
½ Cup peanut butter
1½ cups dark brown sugar
½ cup granulated sugar
2 eggs, beaten
¼ cup sour milk (or buttermilk)
1 teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon salt
4¼ cups flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
2 teaspoons soda
½ cup chopped salted peanuts

Cream fat and peanut butter until soft. Add the sugars and beat until creamy. Add eggs, milk, vanilla, salt, flour, baking powder and soda. Mix lightly. Chill the dough if convenient.

Drop portions of the dough from the top of a spoon onto greased baking sheets. Flatten each cooky with a fork, dipped in flour to prevent sticking. Lightly sprinkle with peanuts. Bake ten minutes in a moderate oven.

HAM AND MUSHROOM CASSEROLES

1 lb. fresh mushrooms
4 tbsp. butter
4 tbsp. flour
3 cups milk
2 cups diced cooked ham
1 tsp. salt
⅛ tsp. pepper
1 tsp. Worcestershire-type sauce
1½ cups buttered soft bread crumbs

Wash mushrooms and slice. Saute in the butter until tender. Add flour, and blend. Add milk, ham and seasonings. Stir until thick and smooth. Pour into individual casseroles, 4 inches by 2 inches. Top with buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a moderately hot oven of 375 degrees F. for 20 minutes or until hot and browned on top. Serves six. To serve two or three make half this recipe.

PARTY PIE

4 egg whites
½ ts. cream of tartar
1 cup sugar
⅛ ts. salt
½ ts. vanilla

Beat until stiff, add 1 cup sugar slowly beating all the time. When very stiff spread lightly in a well-buttered oven glass pie plate. Bake one full hour in a slow oven. This will not brown but turn a creamy color. Remove and cool thoroughly.

Filling:
4 egg yolks
½ cup sugar
Pinch salt
2 tbs. lemon juice
¼ cup crushed pineapple pulp and syrup
Grated rind 1 lemon

Combine the ingredients in double boiler. Stir constantly until thick and smooth. Cool and spread over the meringue crust.

Topping for filling:
¾ cup whipped cream
2 tbs. sugar
½ ts. vanilla
¼ cup cocoanut if desired

Spread over filling, sprinkle top with the cocoanut, place in refrigerator overnight. Serves six with generous helpings, and it's delicious.

The Pantry Shelf

EVEN IF you rarely bake and usually have baker's bread don't forget he has many varieties to offer and vary the meal by serving different kinds of bread during the week. Many dinners fairly cry out for rye bread and yet the housewife will stick to the same old wheat bread when the darker flours would be more nutritious.

Plain cornstarch pudding will have more appeal to the children if served with a sauce of some sort. The sauce could be just as nutritious as the pudding as the attraction comes in the pouring and decorating of the dessert by the youngsters themselves.

Dress up some of your plain cookies with fancy fillings. A delicious tea-time treat is made by putting small sugar cookies together in pairs with raspberry jam, cream cheese filling—equal parts of each.

And peanut butter filling for spice or butterscotch cookies will please the youngsters. The next time the boys club meets at your house serve them large sugar cookies with a thick filling made by putting chopped raisins and nuts in white confectioner's sugar frosting.

Accompany by hot chocolate if the day is brisk and chilled fruit juices, if warm.

Tidy Tidbits not hard to swallow

Put a couple of anchovies on each small round of buttered toast. Sprinkle Parmesan cheese over the tops and brown in the oven.

Or, equal parts of pickled onions, chopped fine, flaked crabmeat, mayonnaise. Mix, and season with a few drops of tobasco sauce, salt and pepper, and spread on toast squares.

Important Odds 'n Ends

Ask a sausage if it remembers the Big Apple. If it's country sausage, made into a ball, sizzling hot, it loves to loll on a ring of apple cored and cooked in its own sweetened juice tinted with red-hots, and spiced with a clove. It is congenial with roast pork.

Some new modern plates for the table can be fitted into the room's color scheme perfectly. They are palm or cabbage leaves in white porcelain with the veins marked in gold and patches of the gold showing thru the thin glaze.

The plates are dessert or salad size and there is a big platter to match. Some small gold luster ash trays complete the set.

Slip covers for chairs and other upholstered pieces make an inexpensive and satisfactory way to give the livingroom a cooler appearance. Light ivory backgrounds with either stripes or floral designs in gay colors are most popular for these, and the best materials appear among the cottons and linens. Slip covers are made to fit much better now than they were a few years ago. So that one can hardly tell that it isn't the original upholstery of the piece. One of the prettiest ideas for summer slip covers combines flowered chintz and linen in the pillows and white or ivory covers.

The cotton fabrics, either to be used for upholstery, slip covers or summer draperies are lovelier than ever this year and the featured designs in these are typically American. Sail cloth is a very popular material and much of it has a bold, loudly colored pattern. This is especially good for the game room, sun porch or other rooms which can take a bright color and more or less loud patterns so gracefully. Gingham checks are pretty for the cottage, kitchen or bathroom and certainly add a refreshing note.

The newest chintzes come in various designs from plaids to cobwebby patterns. Some handsome damasks are being shown. One lovely piece has a design which makes a needle-point effect. Others have floral patterns and color schemes in these are most attractive.

If a house seems too large and rather empty, rich deep colors in room decoration will help to draw it together. Paint the background a rich color and use warm accents of brighter hues. A deep, bright paint used on the ceiling lowers it to all appearances, as in one room which has walls painted a soft beige color, and a ceiling of rich red. The couch and one easy chair are likewise red and one large chair is deep blue.

Just because the boy's room is filled with sturdy furniture, it need not be dull or drab. Bright colored draperies and animal, ship or boat wall paper will lend a colorful background. Rugs, too, can be gay, even if of sturdy material.

But, above all, don't try to dictate what shall go in the room or how the furniture shall be arranged. If he wants some piece of furniture that does not fit in with the general decorative scheme, let him have it. The chances are he will alter the incongruous details himself later. Give him a free hand; that's the purpose of giving him a room in the first place.

If a chimney is damp a fire will not burn readily. When this is the case, roll up a piece of newspaper lightly, light it and allow it to blaze as it goes up the chimney, just as the fire is lighted.

To produce interesting effects on oak woodwork, the so-called Italian oak finish is suggested. The oak woodwork is first stained with a dark oak stain. This is followed by a light green paste filler. Another finish is made up of a black stain with white filler or a gray stain with a black filler.

Any gardener would be delighted with a special tool chest which has a green rubber sponge mat set across it for kneeling. The chest itself is made like an individual kneeling rest in a church pew and stands about four inches off the ground. The knee rest lifts up to show a complete assortment of sturdy garden tools inside. A nice birthday gift idea.

Perfume and toilet water remove polish from furniture, so when using them try not to spatter the furniture. However, if you do splash some, cover the stain immediately with cold cream. After five minutes rub off with a soft cloth and apply furniture polish. This prompt treatment will save you lots of work and expense later on.

No room in the house demands absolute cleanliness more urgently than the bathroom. The presence of dirt in this room is painfully apparent and indicates indifferent housekeeping as well as ignorance of health principles.

Fifteen minutes of systematic care every day should insure sanitation, provided everyone who uses the bathroom helps to keep it tidy and clean.

Thoro airing is the first step. Next, all fixtures should be washed with soap and water, the floor mopped or scrubbed, the woodwork dusted or wiped with a soapy cloth and fresh towels and wash cloths substituted for the soiled ones on the rods.

Curtains should be changed as often as they need changing, certainly after the windows have had their weekly washing along with the mirrors, lighting fixtures and medicine chest. The washing of walls and window shades belongs on the list of things that need to be done periodically.

Household Hints

CHOPPED mushrooms add flavor to the plain omelet.

A dry fish requires a tasty sauce, such as tomato, cheese, or tartersauce.

Oysters should never be cooked after they begin to shrivel or they will be tough and indigestible.

The vegetable salad looks particularly attractive with the yolks of hard-doiled eggs sifted thru the strainer and sprinkled over the top.

If the amount of hash has turned out to be less than you expected when looking at the leftover roast it can be served on slices of toast with a poached egg atop.

A ton of coal occupies about forty cubic feet.

A coat of paint must be thoroughly dry before the next coat is applied.

Rust on iron sinks may be removed by rubbing with steel wool, or by scrubbing with sand.

Soft or "salmon" brick will disintegrate rapidly if used as flooring for a basement. Hard-burned bricks are more suitable.

Sawdust is not advised as an insulating material in walls. The substance harbors insects, retains dampness and is inclined to induce rot in adjoining timbers.

To keep rice, fudge, cereals and such from boiling over, grease around the inside of the sauce pan rim with butter.

To lighten up a dark clothes closet, place a piece of white linoleum on the floor the size of the closet. You will be surprised to see how much easier it will be to find things.

A wooden mixing spoon has many advantages. The handle remains cool; food mixtures will not discolor; the danger of pots and bowls getting scratched or nicked is removed.

Rugs can be kept bright and new looking by wiping them once a month with a cloth that is dampened with ammonia water. Two tablespoons of ammonia to one gallon of water is sufficient.

To loosen the dirt on cuff and collar bands of men's and boy's shirts, scrub them with a soft brush frequently dipped in warm soapy water before putting them in the laundry tub.

Before using a new broom, one should soak it half an hour in cold water. This will make the wood around the bristles swell up and keep the bristles in place. Hang up the broom to dry before using it.

Tea leaves moistened with vinegar will remove stains from flower vases. If the stains are hard to reach, fill the vase with a tea-vinegar solution and soak it over night. Rinse out, wash in warm soapy water.

Activities of Women

THE members of the Variety Club of America, men and women associated with the theater, have excellent judgment. Each year they make an award to somebody for "the most outstanding achievement for human welfare during the preceding 12 months."

This time it went to Miss Martha Berry, 70 years young, who, during the last 38 years has run a school for poor children down in Georgia. Ten thousand have been educated through her efforts, and only eight per cent have footed the cost.

Last year the award went to Father Flanagan of Boystown, out in Nebraska.

Senorita Germania Pazy Mino of Ecuador, is a young sculptress of note, having been commissioned by President Frederico Paez to execute a bronze plaque in commemoration of the 115th anniversary of the Yaguachi Regiment, and by the Minister of Defense to make a bronze bust of the Atahualpa, the last Inca Emperor. Her government chose her as the recipient of a scholarship offered by the New School for Social Research.

Miss Frieda Schulz, of Pretoria, South Africa, the only woman ever appointed senior mistress of a technical college in the Union of South Africa, says that women of her country are far behind American women in work opportunities and rewards. Even teachers are paid less than men for the same work.

Her own appointment was opposed because she was a woman and even now when she calls a meeting of the 450 girls and women of the college it annoys the men. There are five great technical colleges in the Union. Miss Schulz is a member of the Association of University Women of South Africa.

Mme. Bronislava Nijinska, sister of the great dancer, Vaslav Nijinsky, is teaching dancing in New York and has designed dances for some of the big productions in Hollywood. She attended the Imperial Ballet School in St. Petersburg and later was a member of the Imperial Ballet.

When she joined the Diaghileff company in 1921 as a choreographer, she was the first woman to take up this profession and was with the famous impressario for five years.

Our Young Women

Melange of Fashions and Styles

WE WANT color to point up our dark suits and navy coats. A colorful hat is a small sailor of patchwork felt in triangles of tan, cream, dark brown and green.

Still around for dinner wear is the separate blouse and skirt. An accordion-pleated gold lame skirt, for instance, teamed with a blouse of emerald green satin.

A revival of real millinery workmanship is noted in summer hats. A large low-crowned model of black starched, hand-blocked net has a brim overlaid with white, cut-out embroidered pique. The pique also edges top of the crown.

Frothy ruffles feminize many of the new dark dresses. A smart afternoon frock in navy sheer has white eyelet-embroidered batiste outlining the square neck and edging the V-shaped pockets at the hipline.

A touch of the tropics is with us this summer in casual hats of coconut straw. One model is dented in at the crown, banded with jersey in lime green and wine.

Note the wealth of detail in new dressy blouses. A red, yellow and blue paisley print has an intricately draped front in a sort of waistcoat effect. A small, upstanding collar finishes the back of curved neckline.

A comfortable suit to wear under a loose, casual coat when traveling is made in gray, the skirt in flannel, the fitted jacket knitted in matching gray and bound with the flannel. Both pieces are smart teamed with other things.

Name your favorite color and you are fairly sure to find it this season. Among evening frocks is a lime green chiffon with floating panels in lemon yellow and bluish-gray.

It's the berries which are trimming some of the gayest hats. Chic for town hat is a white straw braid model with red and green berries and bright green velvet ribbon trim. Veil is in pale green.

Cool looking black and white are combined in an afternoon ensemble in penguin print. Tiny penguins make buttons on the coat and the dress clips in rhinestone and black enamel.

Take time out on your coat lapel. Among the trickiest of ornaments is an enameled hand banded with a rhinestone bracelet and holding an enamel and rhinestone daisy, the center of which is a tiny watch.

No matter what is fashion, there's always a demand for the smart, simple silk daytime frock. A new model is pale blue crepe de chine made with long, full sleeves, a full skirt and bloused bodice. Smocking forms an interesting shoulder line and is used for the sleeve cuffs.

Finish off your suit with grand gloves of white doeskin, fingers and cuffs outlined with faggoting.

Treat yourself to a handsome print. Such a model is an afternoon dress of brown and bright blue printed silk with knife-pleated skirt and fine tucking on the bodice yoke. Neck is edged with pleated brown lace ruffle.

Look down and you'll notice that an old favorite is back. We refer to gunmetal color, very sheer hosiery.

As pretty as a picture becomes an accomplished fact with the aid of a huge hat. A beauty is natural color Milan straw with a trimming of pink silk roses and blue velvet forget-me-nots.

First choice of a knowing matron for evening wear is a gown of pale gray silk net with Greek key appliques on the hem of gray satin. Narrow pleated satin ruffles at the curved neck line.

Something different in coats is a black wool model with snug bodice, waist and hips, the skirt then widening into fullness in faille-trimmed bands.

No matter how addicted one is to monotones, it is difficult to resist a smart print. A lovely dress is of white crepe de chine with a shower of multicolored dots making a confetti design. The skirt has tiny pleats and there is tucking on the bodice.

Times have changed all right. If you don't believe it, read the rules in force at Mt. Holyoke College in 1837:

No young lady shall become a member of Mt. Holyoke Seminary who cannot kindle a fire, wash

potatoes, repeat the multiplication table and at least two-thirds of the shorter catechism.

Every student shall walk a mile a day, unless rain, earthquake, or some other calamity prevent.

No young lady shall devote more than an hour a day to miscellaneous reading.

No young lady is expected to have gentlemen acquaintances unless they are returned missionaries or agents of benevolent societies.

The Personal Touch

IF SITTING under a hair dryer these warm days causes the skin around your eyes to pucker, relieve the tension on eye nerves by adhering to the following suggestions.

Before the shampoo, remove mascara and any other eye makeup and smooth a heavy coating of lubricating cream around your eyes. If your beauty operator cannot furnish you with the necessary cream, carry along and use a tube of pure toilet lanoline. Use it on your eyelids, too.

Then, while the operator is setting your wave and end curls, massage the lids and around the eyes with the cushion of one finger, using a light touch.

Just before the dryer is adjusted over your newly coiffed hair, saturate a strip of cotton about two inches wide and six inches long with any good liquid facialskin freshening lotion and adjust the cool pad over your eyes, to protect them against the hot air during the hair-drying process.

You'll emerge from the dryer with your eyes completely rested and the region around them smoothed. You'll look all the lovelier for this self-applied beauty treatment while at the hair dresser's salon.

Heavyweights can't understand how they get that way, why the adipose upholstery keeps getting bulkier and bulkier. They put up alibis, insist they eat practically nothing at all and that they work like truck horses.

Maybe they don't eat much, but it is a sure guess that their appetites demand concentrated foods that are fat forming.

Now and then the excessive measurements are due to some glandular disturbance. That is why it is wise to have a medical examination before starting on a reducing campaign.

But these cases are the exceptions. The common cause is providing the fat cells with groceries, so they can go on expanding.

Sweets, fats and starches are what the fat cells like. So if you would be willowy as a reed and get rid of excessive curves, close your eyes when you go past the candy store. No cream or sugar in coffee or tea. No butter on your bread, and not very much bread either unless it is toasted rye.

Take clear soups instead of cream soups that are fattening. Drink buttermilk and unsweetened lemonade.

You can revel with fruits and fruit juices, have all vegetables except potatoes.

The deprivations don't amount to much. By following these suggestions, and taking a long walk every day, any plumpie can delete two pounds a week.

Don't be afraid to stoop over to pick up things from the floor; it is good exercise and a help in keeping the stomach flat and the back supple.

Metal for Coinage

The United States Department of Commerce has reported that the Chinese Government, forced by the exigencies of war, is utilizing tinplate from old kerosene cans for part of its coinage.

Tin, like practically every other metal and alloy, has been used before as a medium of currency. England once used it when several early British kings attempted to capitalize on the rich Cornwall tin mines.

Gold was used in Lydia when the first-known coins were made, although cubes of gold employed by the Chinese may have preceded stamped coinage.

Silver coins were also introduced by Lydia. The metal was the chief Greek currency, and supplemented copper at Rome in 269 B. C.

Platinum was used in Russia about 1830 for the manufacture of 3-ruble pieces.

Copper, in conjunction with iron, was a major factor in early Chinese coinage. It figured largely in early Hebrew coins.

Brass apparently was introduced by the Chinese. It is now being used in the manufacture of 5-cent pieces in China.

Nickel, in almost pure form, is now being used extensively.

Lead has served as money in Burma.

Iron, among the countries of the ancient world, was widely used as currency. Sparta was famous for its iron money.

Zinc, during the World War, flourished as a medium of exchange in the countries surrounding Germany.

Aluminum and Bronze now form one of the most popular alloys for coinage in the world.

BIRD BODY TEMPERATURES

The body temperature of birds ranges from 2 to 14 degrees F. higher than in man. A great deal of active life with consequent rapid oxidation requires an almost unbelievable amount of food in order to maintain body heat. When food is plentiful they store up a reserve in fatty tissue, but when blizzards come or the ground is covered with snow and ice the food supply is shut off. It is then that the reserve is used. Unless additional food is found the birds soon face starvation and soon die. To conserve their body heat birds seek shelter from cold, winds, and severe storms.

—J. H. J.

Our Little Folks

Hide and Seek

Let's play hide'n' seek. You be "it." In each of these sentences is hidden the name of a boy. Go find him:

1. He gave her many gifts.
2. The irate man spoke his mind clearly.
3. A damage suit was brought against the railroad.
4. The Arab nervously faced the danger.
5. He found a fossil as old as any of them.
6. The busiest mart in this section is right over there.
7. They brought rich gifts of frankincense and myrrh.
8. O, live righteously, my children.
9. His pet ere long came back to him.
10. The car left the road at that point.
11. That tract of Mitchell's worth more than the rest, would make the best site for the hospital.

Did you get them all? Here they are: 1. Herman; 2. Ira; 3. Adam; 4. Abner; 5. Silas; 6. Martin; 7. Frank; 8. Oliver; 9. Peter; 10. Carl; 11 Ellsworth.

OLD-FASHIONED REPORT CARDS

If pupils think the report card of our modern schools is a hardship, we wonder what they would think of the system used by an early New England teacher. She advertised the standing of each pupil boldly, so that everyone could see!

Each pupil had to wear a badge of pasteboard with a string about the neck. The badges that were marked, "good boy," "good girl," "industrious," etc., had a red string; whereas the "bad boy," "idle boy" badges were tied with a black one.

There was more than one reason in that school for striving for perfection.

The Daisy

I'm a pretty little thing,
Always coming with the spring;
In the meadows green I'm found,
Peeping just above the ground;
And my stalk is covered flat
With a white and yellow hat.
Little lady, when you pass
Lightly o'er the tender grass,
Skip about, but do not tread
On my meek and lowly head;
For I always seem to say,
Surely winter's gone away.

A Poor Example

Johnny (looking out of the window): "Oh mother, a motor car has just gone by as big as a barn."

Mother: "Johnny, why do you exaggerate so terribly? I've told you forty million times about that habit of yours, and it doesn't do a bit of good."

Father had come home early from the office while mother was still out shopping, and little Alice ran to meet him.

"Father," she cried, "I've been wanting to see you for a long time when mother's not near."

"Why?" asked father.

"Well, father," replied Alice, "please don't tell mother because she's a dear, but I don't think she knows very much about bringing up children."

"What makes you think that?"

"Well," replied Alice, "she makes me go to bed when I am wide awake, and she makes me get up when I am awfully sleepy."

UP TO THE MINUTE

Little Wilbur was walking his girl home after school. Both were eight years old.

"Margie," said Wilbur fervently, "you are the first girl I've ever loved."

The girl sighed.

"Just my luck," she snapped. "Again I've drawn an amateur!"

Boy Scout Activities

AT THE 30th Annual Meeting of the National Council, held at Oklahoma City, May 9th and 10th, Silver Buffalo awards were made to the following persons for distinguished service to Boyhood: E. D. Nims, of St. Louis; Rev. Dr. Edward Roberts Moore, of New York; and Rev. Dr. Geo. W. Truett, Dallas, Texas.

The national officers and members of the National Executive Board were re-elected, six new members being elected to representation on the latter Board.

Scout Executives and local Council officials have been furnished complete details of Boy Scout participation in the Golden Gate International Exposition, July 6th, and especially in the Boy Scout exhibit (during the term of the Fair). Men prominent in the business world and high officials of the organization will be in attendance and Scouts will have free admission to the "big show."

The aged lady next door had been quite ill, so one morning Willie's mother said to her small son: "Willie run over and see how old Mrs. Smith is this morning."

Willie departed but in a few minutes came back and said, "She says it is none of your business."

"Why, Willie!" exclaimed his mother. "What did you ask her?"

"Just what you told me to," said Willie. "I said you wanted to know how old she was."

News About All of Us

Rock Springs

Mrs. Mary Williams has returned home after having spent several months visiting relatives in Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. William Firmage, of Beaver, Utah, visited here with Mr. Firmage's cousin, John Firmage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shields, of Salt Lake City, Utah, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Crofts.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Butler visited relatives in Ogden, Utah.

John Valdez is confined to his home with illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Buxton visited at the Kenyon home in Winton.

C. A. Moffitt and daughter, Irene, visited relatives in Green River.

John Giovale has returned from a ten-day vacation to Chicago and other points in Illinois.

Mrs. Oscar Brown was called to Iowa by the illness of her mother.

Miss Anna Dolgas, of Cheyenne, is visiting here with her mother, Mrs. Sarah Dolgas.

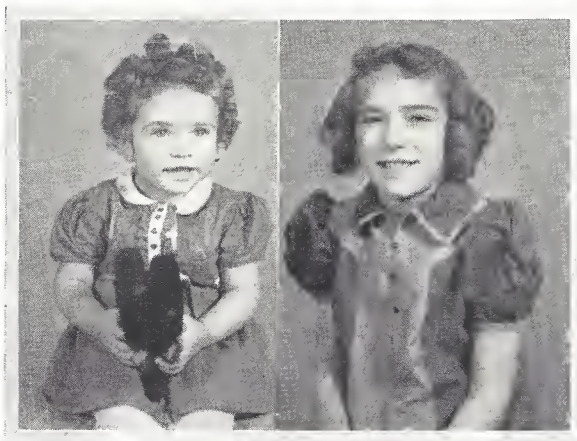
Anton Mrak and family have gone to Homedale, Idaho, where they expect to locate.

James Yardas has returned from a vacation spent in the Yellowstone National Park.

Ivan Butkovich has been on the sick list for two weeks.

Miss Betty Jo Whalen has returned from Salt Lake City, Utah, where she has been a student at the University of Utah the past year.

Wanda and Betty Pryde are visiting with their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Emil Bergquist, in Pasadena, California.



Mary (9 years) and Patricia Jean (near 3), daughters of the late Alex. and Bessie Pryich. The father, prior to his death, had been in the employ of the Company for many years.

R. J. Matson has purchased a new Chevrolet sedan.

Jack Taucher is confined to his home with illness.

Miss Mary Begovich has returned to Cheyenne after having visited here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Begovich.

Mrs. Joe Santich and daughter, Eva, are visiting relatives in Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Fred Menghini visited relatives in Superior.

Anton Demullier is on the sick list.

Mrs. Herbert Lang and daughter, Carol, of Los Angeles, California, visited at the home of her sister, Mrs. Harry Crofts.

Reliance

Mr. and Mrs. John Burum and family vacationed in New Mexico.

Mr. and Mrs. Neil Thompson and daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Ted. Martin enjoyed their vacation at Fremont Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Peppinger and family vacationed in Jackson, Wyoming.

Mr. John Easton visited in American Falls, Idabo, at the home of Mrs. Easton's mother, Mrs. Joe Booth. He was accompanied home by Mrs. Easton and children, who had been visiting there for the past two months.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Bastalich spent several days visiting in Laramie at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Rogers, and also in Denver with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Mike Korogi vacationed in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Francis and daughters vacationed in Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Evans and daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Ellis vacationed in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. Art Terry and son are now residing in Reliance. Mrs. Terry is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Zeiher.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Ainscough and sons vacationed in Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Hattori and family are vacationing at Lava Hot Springs, Idaho.

Mr. Graham underwent an appendectomy at the Wyoming General Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Guido Anselmi spent their ten-day vacation in Los Angeles, California.

Dr. and Mrs. Silvio Giovale are vacationing in Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson and daughter spent several days in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hall and son vacationed in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Superior

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Swanson are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital May 18th.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Duncan, of Salt Lake City, visited recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dusenberry.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Moore spent a recent week-end visiting relatives in Pinedale.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris Ellis and son, Bobby, spent Decoration Day in Montpelier, Idaho.

Miss Helen Dugas, of Green River, visited recently at the home of her sister, Mrs. Edward J. Conzatti.

Mrs. Eva Wylam and Doris Johnson left during June for Washington, where they will make their home.

The American Legion Post held a special meeting in the Club House Sunday evening, June 2nd. Department Commander W. H. James, of Casper, made an official visit. Lunch was served after the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Barwick and son spent Decoration Day in Mountain View, Wyoming. Mrs. Barwick remained for a short visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Boucher, of Rock Springs, visited recently with Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Magee.

Mrs. Nie Mettam, of Salina Beach, California, is visiting relatives and friends in Superior.

Mrs. Mike Kochis, of Washington, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. John Pecolar, Sr.

Miss Catherine Moser, of Casper, is spending a month with her mother, Mrs. Wm. Ferrell.

Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Hotchkiss have returned home after spending six weeks in Honolulu.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peternell are the parents of a son born at the Wyoming General Hospital on May 31st.

Miss Gertrude Kampsie left recently for New York City where she will attend summer school at Columhia University.

Winton

Mr. Ray Galvin, of Lincoln, Nebraska, visited at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grindel. Hugh Gregory, Jr., returned to Lincoln with Mr. Galvin and will enter the aeronautics school.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack While and sons spent Memorial Day in Hanna, Wyoming, visiting with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Clark and Mr. and Mrs. Henry DuPont visited in Ogden, Utah, with relatives. Mrs. Emma Buchanan returned to Winton with them and remained here until after Old Timers' Day.

Miss Vivian Brack, of Denver, Colorado, spent her vacation at the home of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Koivisto and family, of Nevada City, California, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lehto.

Community sympathy is extended to the Milonas family in the death of their father, John Farantt Milonas, who dicd at the Wyoming General Hospital June 8th following a short illness.

Mr. and Mrs. James Jones and son and daughter, of Grand Junction, Colorado, visited with friends in Winton.

The marriage of Joe Cristando, Jr., and Miss Elizabeth Dugas was solemnized on June 2nd. Following the wedding a reception was held at the home of the groom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cristando, Sr. Community extends congratulations to the young couple, who will reside in Winton.

John Kure, Jr., a graduate of the Reliance High School this year, has accepted a position with the U. S. Surveyors in Yellowstone Park.

The young miss pictured here is the 13-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Nesbitt, of Winton. Robert is an employe of Mine No. 1, Winton, and "Mrs." will be remembered as the former Arvello Kobler, of the Company Store at Winton.

Hanna

The Senior Class of the Hanna High School held graduation exercises in the theatre on May 17th. An address was given by Dr. L. A. Williams, of Laramie. Diplomas were presented to eighteen students and scholarships were awarded to Constance Kelly and Harry Nakazona, Jr. The Commercial award was presented to Dean Rider. Constance Kelly also received the Knights of Pythias gift.

Miss Marthabess Smith, daughter of Mrs. Bert Crombie,

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became the bride of Ernest Setness at a beautiful home wedding on May 14th. The wedding ceremony was read by Father Kellam, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. The bride wore white and was attended by Miss Katherine Wright as bridesmaid. James Attryde was the groom's best man.

Memorial Day was celebrated with the usual parade headed by the Hanna Band from the band hall to the Mine Office, then proceeding to the No. One Mine monument where an address was given by Mr. Hugh Renny. Father Harry Kellam, of the Episcopal Church, gave an address at the Carbon cemetery. The afternoon services began with an address at the monument by the school, given by Father Kearney, of the Catholic Church, followed by the American Legion services, and were concluded by an address at the Hanna cemetery by Rev. Q. Sommerfeld, of the Methodist Church. The Hanna Band played selections at all the services.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Butler, of Ogden, Utah, and Mr. and Mrs. J. McLennan, of Reliance, spent Memorial Day in Hanna.

Mr. and Mrs. Dan Leader, of Laramie, spent Memorial Day in Hanna.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Weese and Mrs. S. F. Bradford and two children of Longmont, Colorado, spent a few days in Hanna as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Doyle Weese.

Mr. and Mrs. John Kivi and daughter, Wilma, and Mr. and Mrs. Norman Smith and son, Louis, attended the graduation exercises at the University of Wyoming on June 10th, when Wilho Kivi received his Master of Arts degree and James Smith received his Bachelor of Science degree from the College of Liberal Arts.

Joe Freeman and George Cruickshank, Jr., motored to California for a few weeks vacation.

The new post office, which is the remodeled filling station near the site of the old Company Store, was opened on June 3rd. It is a very attractive building both inside and out. Miss Bertha Ekman is Mr. Kelly's new assistant, filling the vacancy made by the resignation of Mrs. Frances Withrow on June 1st.

Henry Jones and Thomas Love spent a few days in Cheyenne, where they served on the Grand Jury.

The wedding of Miss Mary Elizabeth Cummings and Lawrence K. Cheesbrough was solemnized at St. Mark's Episcopal Church on Wednesday evening, June 12th, at 7

Marmin Jean Brown, seven-months-old granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nelson, of Hanna, who, with her mother, Mrs. Earl Brown, formerly Miss Pearl Nelson, of Denver, accompanied her grandparents to Hanna where they visited for three weeks.

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o'clock. The bride wore multi-colored chiffon and white accessories, and the bridesmaid, Ellen Cummings, her sister, wore a navy blue suit and white accessories, both carrying red roses. The groom's best man was his brother, Allan Cheesbrough. The service was read by Father Harry Kellam. A reception for relatives was held at the bride's home following, and Nuptial Mass was celebrated at the church on Thursday morning. The bride is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cummings, of Hanna. The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Cheesbrough, of Medicine Bow. They will live in Hanna, where the groom is employed.

The death of Mrs. C. C. Saunders marked the passing of a beloved citizen. Mrs. Saunders had been ill only a short time before she passed away from a heart ailment at the hospital on May 24th. Mrs. Saunders was born on July 28, 1868, in Seelyville, Indiana, where she spent her early life. She was married to C. C. Saunders on July 8, 1894, and came to Wyoming in 1904, locating at Rock Springs, moving to Hanna in 1908. She became a member of the Hanna Methodist Church in 1909. She leaves to mourn her passing her husband, Mr. C. C. Saunders, two daughters, Mrs. Alfred Hapgood, of Hanna, and Mrs. Roy Cowdin, of Atlantic City, twelve grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Funeral services were held in the Methodist Church on Sunday, May 26th, with Rev. Q. Sommerfeld officiating and interment in the Hanna cemetery.

Rev. Q. Sommerfeld, accompanied by delegates Mrs. Finkbiner, of Medicine Bow, and Miss Edna Klaseen, of Hanna, attended the Methodist Church conference at Rock Springs June 15th to 19th.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Dickinson are the proud parents of a baby daughter born at the Hanna Hospital on Tuesday, June 11th. She will receive the name of Garnet Irene.

The Office Broom

Miss Helvi Laitinen, of the Auditor's force, has just returned from the Pacific Coast, having been called away by sickness of a relative.

Miss Georgia Simerl, Stenographer, Accounting Department, is on leave of absence, account illness.

Boyd Marshall, son of Thos. A. Marshall, Store Manager at Rock Springs, fresh from the Polytechnic School at Pasadena, California, is spending a portion of his vacation with the home folks.

Mrs. E. R. Jefferis and Edmund, Jr., are visiting with friends and relatives in the East and South.

F. A. Hunter, Purchasing Agent, and family are back from Colorado, where his son, George, graduated. It is the intention of the young man to follow the medical profession, and he has, of course, our well wishes.

Walfred Hensala, a student of the Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado, on The Union Pacific Coal Company's scholarship, is spending the summer vacation in this vicinity.

Glenroy Wallace, dental student at Nebraska University, Lincoln, will spend the summer vacation with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wallace, at Winton. Glen still has one additional year to put in before becoming a full-fledged dentist.

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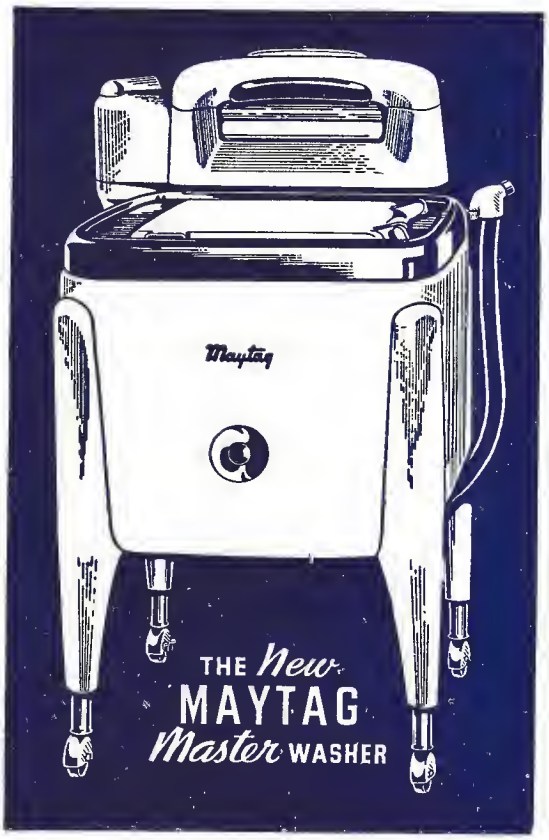

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